

Mar 29 '22

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

March 29, 1922

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Directors: Andrew Doig, W. R. Doyle, F. J. Collyer, J. R. Lynch, R. W. Brethour  
H. E. HEMMONS, Secretary-Manager.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS	
Cash in Bank, Dec. 31st, 1920.	\$ 8,686.80
Assessments Prior Years	14,510.97
Assessments of 1921	105,882.38
Cash Premiums Prior Years	737.83
Cash Premiums, 1921	10,927.41
Interest	3,417.57
Rentals	20.00
Mortgage Repayments	3,185.91
Sale of War Bonds	19,688.70
	\$167,057.57

EXPENDITURES	
General Expenses	\$ 49,661.03
Losses, Prior Years	3,534.62
Losses, 1921	99,114.76
Re-Insurance Premiums	13,535.57
Balance in Bank, Dec. 31st, 1921	1,211.59
	\$167,057.57

ASSETS	
Cash in Bank, Dec. 31st, 1921.	\$ 1,211.59
Invested in War Bonds	25,000.00
Balance Due on Assessments	41,365.09
Balance Due on Cash Premiums	934.02
Invested in First Mortgages	27,876.17
Accrued Interest Thereon	2,409.60
Head Office Building and Equipment	11,228.83
Premium Note Residue	687,921.92
	\$167,057.57

LIABILITIES	
Re-Insurance Reserve, Government Standard	\$ 15,979.40
Losses Under Adjustment	18,550.00
Residue Premium Notes for Re-Insurance	68,468.73
Surplus for Members	694,949.09
	\$797,947.22

SUMMARY FOR 1921	
Business in Force Dec. 31st, 1921	\$46,165,589.00
Amount Written in 1921	16,426,418.00
Increase in 1921	6,043,049.00
Losses Paid in 1921	102,649.38
Total Assets	797,947.22

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager.

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Vol. XV.



March 29, 1922

No. 13

## ADVERTISING RATES

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Progressive Members make Good Impression in the House—Estimates Show Little Evidence of Efforts to Reduce Expenditure

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE debate on the address, which has, contrary to all expectations, lasted almost a full fortnight, came to an end without a division on Thursday night. At first the government did their best to curtail it by holding their followers in leash, but they found it necessary to combat some of the Progressives' arguments, and then when the premier was called away on the 24th to Denver, on account of the unfortunate death of his brother, it became advisable for other reasons to bring the discussion out.

When some of the Liberals indulged in good old-fashioned partisan haranguing, the Tories found it necessary to stand by, and the usual reprimands were freely bandied about. The Progressives very wisely refrained and reserved their energies for a serious discussion of policies and programs, and a ventilation of the difficulties under which their constituents were laboring. They kept the debate at an intelligent level and managed to impress the House with the fact that they were quite capable of holding their own in any controversy.

## Progressive Speakers

On Monday, William Irvine, the Farmer-Labor member for East Calgary, delivered an arresting speech in excellent style, but made the mistake common with new members of speaking too long and attempting to cram into one address material which would have sufficed for four. He complained, quite properly, that the Speech from the Throne had completely neglected our two most urgent problems—the need for constitutional adjustments to meet the conditions created by the disappearance of the old bi-party monopoly, and the necessity of ending the scandal whereby a country which produced twice as much as it consumed failed to provide adequate food and shelter for its comparatively scanty population. Mr. Irvine frankly declared that Mr. King had made a grave mistake in trying to make the new third party conform to the old system and refusing to make the system conform to the new orientation. He also developed at considerable length the theory of group government which is so popular in Alberta, and promised to support a change which would not render the government liable to resignation on a chance vote. He made an exhaustive examination of some of our economic troubles and the reasons therefore, and advocated the appointment of a committee, representative of all classes, which would investigate the merits of the scheme of credit reform associated with the name of Major C. H. Douglas.

On Monday another Progressive, Mr. Pritchard, of North Wellington, made a short but effective speech, in which he repudiated the charge that the Progressives were a class party, and declared that it was futile to bring in immigrants and put them on the land till rural conditions had been materially improved.

Three western veterans of the Progressive movement, John Evans, J. L. Brown and D. W. Warner, all intervened in the debate, and stated in clear and forcible terms the farmers' case, with

which they are familiar as few other men are. They warned the government that the perpetuation of the existing economic injustices was bound to have serious reactions upon the future of Canada.

M. N. Campbell, of Mackenzie, was a little too rhetorical, but, claiming to speak from practical experience of railroading, he made some sensible suggestions for the more efficient management of the C.N.R.

The French-Canadian Liberals were quite surprised when Mr. Beaubien, of Provencier, rose to speak to find the Progressive cause being strenuously advocated in their own language, and Mr. Beaubien will on this account be a very useful member. On the Liberal side no minister ventured to speak, but the speeches of H. M. Marler, of Montreal, and W. G. Raymond, of Brantford, showed that Mr. King has secured at least two valuable recruits.

## Tariff Policies

Mr. Marler, if a protectionist, has the merit of being open-minded, and Mr. Raymond is a first-rate speaker with a most attractive, if somewhat antique style of delivery. He is, however, a shameless protectionist, and developed with some ingenuity the specious but quite unsound theory that the agricultural implement and other industries of Brantford were "key," on which the farmers, miners, etc., depended for capacity to earn a living, and that therefore they should be protected. On the other hand, Mr. Turgeon and A. Maclean, of Prince Edward Island, gave vent to low tariff views from the Liberal benches, and it is evident that the party has not a coherent mind upon the subject.

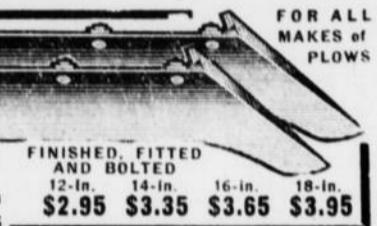
Two ex-Conservative ministers, H. H. Stevens and Dr. Manion, made long speeches in which they essayed to expose the hypocrisy and protectionist proclivities of the King cabinet, and to prove that the Meighen government had gone down to disaster because an unintelligent public had failed to appreciate its virtuous merits and progressive tendencies. Two Toronto members, Messrs. Rickman and Sheard, expatiated upon the glories of protection and criticized the Liberals and Progressives with equal severity, while Mr. Ladner, of South Vancouver, made a good maiden speech of an enlightened character. It was satisfactory to find that practically all the Tories were prepared to stand by the National Railway system. The members from the maritime provinces in both the Liberal and Tory camps cheerfully forgot their feuds to join in the sedulous but quite futile campaign now being waged for the restoration of the Intercolonial to local control at Moncton.

## Senate Rushes Business

A threat of the Senate to adjourn for a fortnight and prevent the voting of interim supply before the expiry of the financial year caused the government to seek an abrupt termination of the debate, and their wishes were granted.

On Friday the sitting lasted less than an hour, and the only real business was the tabling of the estimates, of which a cursory examination shows that the

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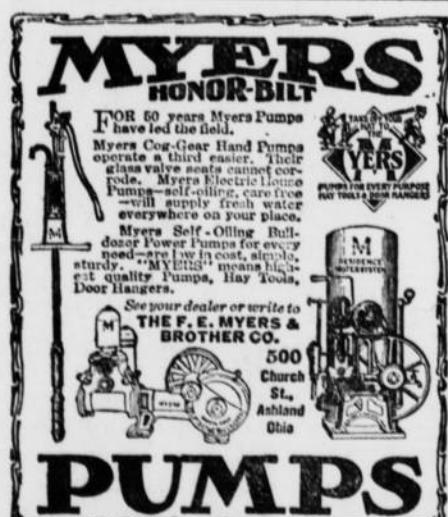
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Liberal party's promises of economy have been very sparingly fulfilled.

There is a fairly large paper reduction, but it is due chiefly to a smaller replacement of railway loans and a decrease in the capital expenditure for the benefit of veterans. The cuts in the estimates for armaments are pitifully small and the other reductions are on the same scale. Mr. Fielding will ask for interim supply on Monday.

### U.D.C. Annual Meeting

Another milestone in the short history of United Dairymen Co-operative Ltd., one of Ontario's really successful co-operative ventures, was passed on March 14, when what was practically the first annual meeting of the company was held in Peterboro, in that province. As it is less than two years since the company was organized the meeting held a year ago was largely of an organization character and the reports presented covered only the first six months' business. Last week's reports covered the operations of the company for the full year ending November 30, 1921. The company has some 450 shareholders, organized into locals by counties in the different counties in eastern Ontario. Meetings of these locals had been held during the previous month and a half at which the annual reports had been presented and discussed. In this way a very larger percentage of the shareholders were fully informed in regard to the operations and position of the company. Each county local appointed one representative to attend the annual meeting in Peterboro. Thus the attendance at the central meeting was not large. Any shareholder of the company who desires is free to attend this meeting and to take part in the discussions, but only the representatives appointed by the county locals are free to vote.

The reports presented showed that the company had made very rapid and satisfactory progress. In eighteen months its sales of cheese and butter have amounted to \$2,275,000. This is more rapid progress than has been made by any other co-operative company of the same character. The sales last year showed an increase of 133 per cent. over those of a year before. The cost of selling cheese amounted to 1/17 of a cent a pound. The directors reported that they had made an arrangement with the Montreal Milk Producers' Association by which one set of officers and office in Montreal served the pur-

poses of both companies, thus materially reducing expenses for each organization. This year the company is securing office and warehouse space in the big storage building erected by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners on the docks at Montreal. The auditors report showed that satisfactory profits had been made. It was decided to declare a dividend of eight per cent. and to use \$600 of the surplus profits to reduce the organization expense account.

### The Proceedings

In the absence of the president, R. W. Ireland, of Wellington, Ont., who some weeks ago met with an accident which resulted in a broken leg, from which he was reported to be recovering nicely, the meeting was presided over by the vice-president, Hugh Moloney, of Marmora. The directors present from the different counties reported on conditions in their respective counties. These reports showed that interest in the company was growing steadily; that farmers had more confidence in it than ever before, and indicated that the sales of the company should show a big increase this year. Particulars were given showing how different cheese makers and cheese buyers, and in some cases salesmen of factories had opposed the co-operative company for selfish purposes and had endeavored to prevent factories from selling through it.

The secretary, H. B. Cowan, reported on behalf of the board that the directors had been considering plans to introduce new methods of selling cheese in western Ontario. These had progressed to the point where it was believed it would be wise to hold a meeting at an early date of representatives from factories in some of the leading dairy counties of western Ontario. If the plans of the company were carried into effect, they would result in standardizing the price of cheese for western Ontario, and should materially increase the competition for it. It was felt that western Ontario dairymen should be given representation on the board of directors.

### Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. W. Ireland, Wellington, Ont.; first vice-president, Hugh Moloney, Marmora, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, H. B. Cowan, Peterboro, Ont.

The business manager of the company, W. W. Moore, of Montreal, re-

## The Grain Growers' Guide

viewed the business done by the company and incidentally expressed the opinion that the Dominion Grading Law, which is to be enforced this year for the first time, should prove of benefit to the company as cheesemakers and officers of factories who have been afraid of government grading, on the ground that it was more strict than that of the buyers, would be subject to government grading anyway whether they sold on the cheese boards or through the co-operative company. He showed that the company is now handling cheese factory supplies on terms which should prove a distinctive advantage to factories, especially to those that sell co-operatively as they are being given lower prices than factories that do not sell co-operatively.



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Continued on Page 14

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 29, 1922

## Organize Now

The Norris government agreed last week to carry on until the Appropriation Bill was passed and other essential and non-controversial business disposed of, after which the legislature will be dissolved. The dissolution may come this week, and, according to law, the election cannot be held until ninety days after the proclamation calling for the revision of the voters' lists. That means that the election cannot be held until the last week in June, and it may be in July. In any case seeding will be well toward completion at the hottest part of the election campaign.

The time to begin the campaign is now, and one thing the organized farmers need to be thinking about is the question of finance. In this connection it is well to point out that, as the U.F.M. as an association is in politics, the U.F.M. is the political machinery behind the U.F.M. candidates. Unlike the old political parties, the U.F.M. candidate has nothing to do with the political machinery which supports his candidature; that is controlled and managed by the membership, and that involves the responsibility for the supply of funds. That political campaign funds should be supplied by the electorate, collected openly and publicly accounted for, is a fundamental principle of the farmers' organization, and it is an imperative essential of democracy in action. The supplying of these funds is a primary test of the grip of the movement on the membership of the associations. It does not involve heavy individual subscriptions; it does mean that every member should contribute to the necessary expenses of the campaign in proportion to his ability. That is the test of his realization of the responsibility and obligations of citizenship.

Organization for the campaign should be begun without delay. With the ground well prepared, the campaign will be more easily conducted. Locals should have meetings right away and decide upon their course of action and be ready for the meeting to be held for the purpose of organizing the constituency. It might also be intimated that now is a good time for local secretaries to point out the advantages of membership in the U.F.M. and endeavor to get their locals up to the fullest strength possible, for that will be the guarantee of the force behind the candidate. With the example of the U.F.O. and the U.F.A. in provincial politics before them, the members of the U.F.M. have an objective to reach both in the way of strengthening the association and achieving political results.

## The Grain Commission

The Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada is a body possessing very wide powers, and the exercise of those powers has a vital effect upon the welfare of the farmers of the prairie provinces. The board is entrusted with the administration of the Canada Grain Act, which practically means the supervision of the grain trade of this country. It is betraying no secret to say that for several years the work of the board has not given satisfaction to the farmers, and the board today does not enjoy the confidence of the farmers who grow the grain. There is a general feeling that the board lacks efficiency, and that political considerations have not been entirely absent from the minds of all of the commissioners.

The ten-year period for which the members of the board are appointed expires in the very near future in the case of one member. The federal government would be well

advised in filling this vacancy to consider recommendations from the organized farmers of the West. It is quite true that the responsibility for the success or failure of the board will be laid at the door of the government. It is equally true that the western grain growers have more at stake in securing an efficient board than have the government. By consulting with the organized farmers the government will be able not only to find an efficient commissioner to fill the vacancy, but one also who will enjoy the confidence of the farmers, which is an ideal combination. The Board of Grain Commissioners should be composed of men of first-rate ability, and with a standing that will at once command the respect and the confidence of the producers of grain. It is not impossible to find men to constitute such a board, and if the government will consider this matter entirely aside from the political aspect and solely from the standpoint of good business, they will find it will be good politics also.

## Fighting Public Ownership

In dealing with the railway problem in his speech on the address at Ottawa, Hon. T. A. Crerar said: "I see articles in the newspapers which force upon me the conclusion that there is in progress in this country today an active propaganda against the national railways." Mr. Crerar might have gone further; the propaganda is not confined to Canada; it is continent wide.

One of the reasons for this is to be found in the continental character of big business. Fight as they may against the policy of reciprocity, the financial interests of Canada and the United States are practically one, and the policy of railway nationalization in Canada is looked upon with aversion by big business in the United States because it threatens, by example if nothing else, the private ownership of railways in the United States.

The continental character of this propaganda is well evidenced in a recent article in the Wall Street Journal. The article refers to the report that the Canadian government will, "in the spring or early summer be in the market for a loan of \$400,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 is to be raised in New York." It goes on to consider the national debt of Canada and the fixed charges thereon, amounting, it states, to \$113,475,170, and it asks: "Is Canada, therefore, justified in carrying forward projects of government ownership of incalculable future cost?" The article continues:

The Canadian Pacific runs one of the best managed railroads on this continent at a profit, with an admirable credit standing. But government ownership is inevitably politician ownership with bureaucratic management. The Canadian Pacific system is homogeneous. The government owned lines are heterogeneous. Run for private profit they could in a few years be made to carry themselves. But as they stand at the present they constitute a serious obstacle to Canada's borrowing credit. . . . Before Canada can borrow \$100,000,000 here, to say nothing of \$300,000,000 elsewhere she will do well to show us a sincere intention of importing common sense, common business principles, even common honesty into her railroad problem.

Stripped of all circumlocution, what the Wall Street Journal means is this: Before New York financial institutions think of loaning money to the Canadian government they should insist that the government-owned railroads be handed back to private ownership, because under private ownership "they could in a few years be made to carry themselves." If they are made to carry themselves in a few years under government

ownership, then the example will spur on the movement for public ownership of railways in the United States, and it will then be good-bye to private profits from railway monopolies.

One has only to ask the question: Why all this intense effort to get the national railways into private hands if these railways cannot be made to carry themselves? Is it not just because they can under competent management be made a real national asset that this propaganda is being conducted to get them into private hands? It is a certainty that it is from no lofty motive of relieving the country of a present burden that these efforts are being made. It is because big business sees a chance to get hold of a valuable property. That is something the people need to realize clearly. We have had enough experience of railways in this country to know that private failure never means loss to the owners. The people have to pay whether they own the railways or not, and that is one big argument for keeping the railways when we have them.

## Public Welfare Suffers

The Manitoba legislature did a bad job last week when it threw out among the contentious measures the bill providing for the preferential ballot in constituencies outside of Winnipeg. It is as likely as not that there will be the same multiplicity of candidates at the coming election as there was in the last election, and with the present electoral system there is positively no guarantee that the next legislature will be any more representative of the actual state of opinion in the constituencies or any more stable than the present one. To any person who puts public welfare above mere party advantage and a legislature stable enough to work above a heterogeneous affair which is representative of nothing in particular, it is obvious that one of the most essential things before the legislature was a measure, which, whatever, its inadequacy, would at least have assured a representation more in conformity with the desires of the electorate than it is possible to get with the present system.

There was plenty of room for an agreement on this measure, for the opposition to it was not that of opposition to electoral reform as such but ostensibly on the inadequacy of the reform proposed. The government stood for the preferential ballot, the opposition, at least the largest section of it, for proportional representation over the whole province, and to the refusal of both sides to yield any ground the rejection of the measure has to be attributed. There was no reason for this obstinate adherence to fixed ideas. A compromise could have been reached by which proportional representation for constituencies grouped to include substantial urban votes could have been established, leaving the preferential ballot for single member constituencies predominantly rural. It may be admitted that this would not have been as satisfactory as proportional representation over the entire province, but it would have been a decided improvement on the present system and the next legislature might have included a sufficient number of believers in proportional representation to get the system for the whole of the province.

The practical man in this world tries to work toward his ideals with the materials that lie to his hands. If he cannot get the whole loaf he takes as many slices as he can get and watches for the opportunity to get more. There is such a thing as strangling

progress by an inflexible adherence to "principle," most people forgetting that principles in the last analysis are only opinions. If the preferentialists and the proportionalists are going to take the stand of all or nothing they are simply going to throw into the arena of party strife a question that so far has been kept well above it.

### Government Approves Merger

The announcement of Hon. W. S. Fielding that the government has approved the merger of the Merchants Bank and the Bank of Montreal because failure to approve would create a situation in which the shareholders of the Merchants Bank would certainly lose more money and would probably affect other Canadian banks, may satisfy those who see no cause for alarm in the increasing concentration of financial credit in private hands, but it will not satisfy the general public who are steadily learning that political power is too easily made the tool of economic power.

It is not by any means clear that the Merchants Bank was in such a position that the course adopted was imperatively necessary either in the shareholders' interests or those of the public. The outstanding fact is that the real situation has not been sufficiently disclosed to enable the public to form a competent judgment on the matter, and what has been disclosed shows nothing so much as the need for a thorough investigation into the whole affair. If the position of the bank was as bad as alleged by defenders of the merger, not only the shareholders and the depositors but the general public have a right to know just how the bank got into the position.

A bank, like a railway, is a quasi-public utility. Like a railway it may be privately owned and operated, but like a railway it has the character of a monopoly, and as such is subject to certain legislative regulations intended to protect the public. If those regulations in either the letter or the spirit

were violated, the public has a right to know the facts, not for the mere purpose of satisfying curiosity, but that public intelligence can be brought to bear upon the facts with a view to preventing a recurrence, if possible. If there has been flagrant violation of the law, then those responsible should pay the penalty. If everything has been strictly within the law, then it might be found necessary to provide against a similar contingency by legislative measures.

### A Hint to Saskatchewan

The Minister of Justice at Ottawa has given notice of motion that "it is expedient that an additional judge of the Court of Appeal for the province of Saskatchewan be appointed at an annual salary of \$9,000."

The announcement should be of considerable interest to the organized farmers of Saskatchewan because it is common talk that the new judge will be Hon. W. M. Martin. One of the last acts of the Saskatchewan legislature was the passing of a bill creating this vacancy in the Court of Appeals, and that was followed by a visit to Ottawa by Hon. W. M. Martin, who doubtless received from Premier King the assurances he sought.

The Minister of Justice lost no time, either, in bringing the matter before the House, for the notice was given as soon as parliament got down to business. How long it will take to get the necessary legislation through the House remains to be seen, but evidently there is to be as little delay as possible. The complete act, of course, involves the resignation of Hon. W. M. Martin; then what? Perhaps there will be a reconstruction of the government; perhaps dissolution and a general election. Even in the former case there will be by-elections and an opportunity to test public feeling toward the government. It might be safer to assume that a re-constructed government will appeal to the country in a general election.

In any case it would be wise for the locals

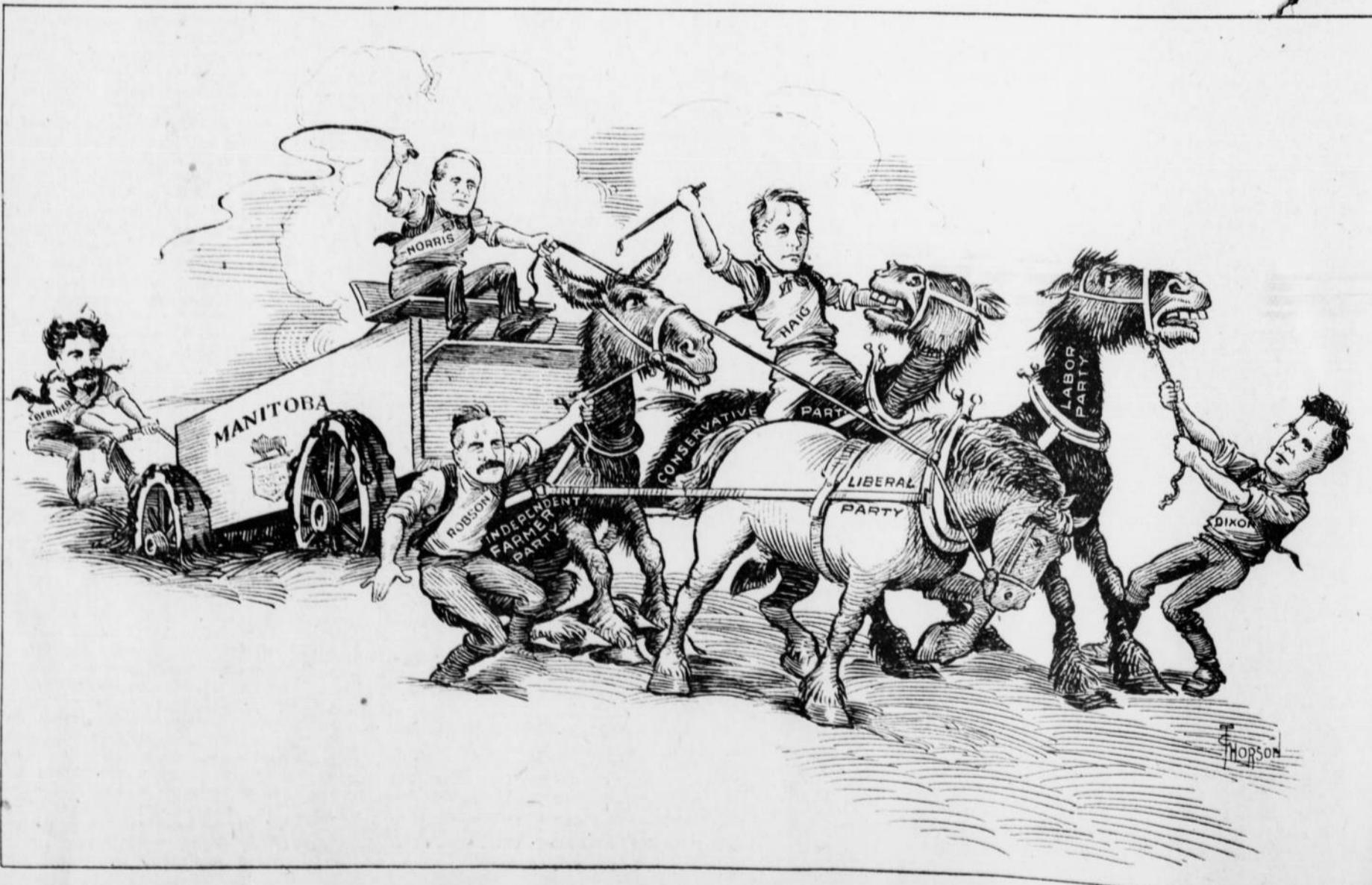
of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to remember the old adage: Forewarned is forearmed. The association has decided to take provincial political action and they should be prepared for any contingency. They may or they may not get a generous notice of the day of election; they should determine not to be caught napping.

A large number of resolutions on the Wheat Board and freight rate questions received by The Guide from local associations and individual farmers have been forwarded to the farmer members in the House of Commons, and acknowledgements have been received from a considerable number of them. The western Progressive members in debating the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, expressed themselves very strongly on both these important questions and made a strong case from the standpoint of the western farmers.

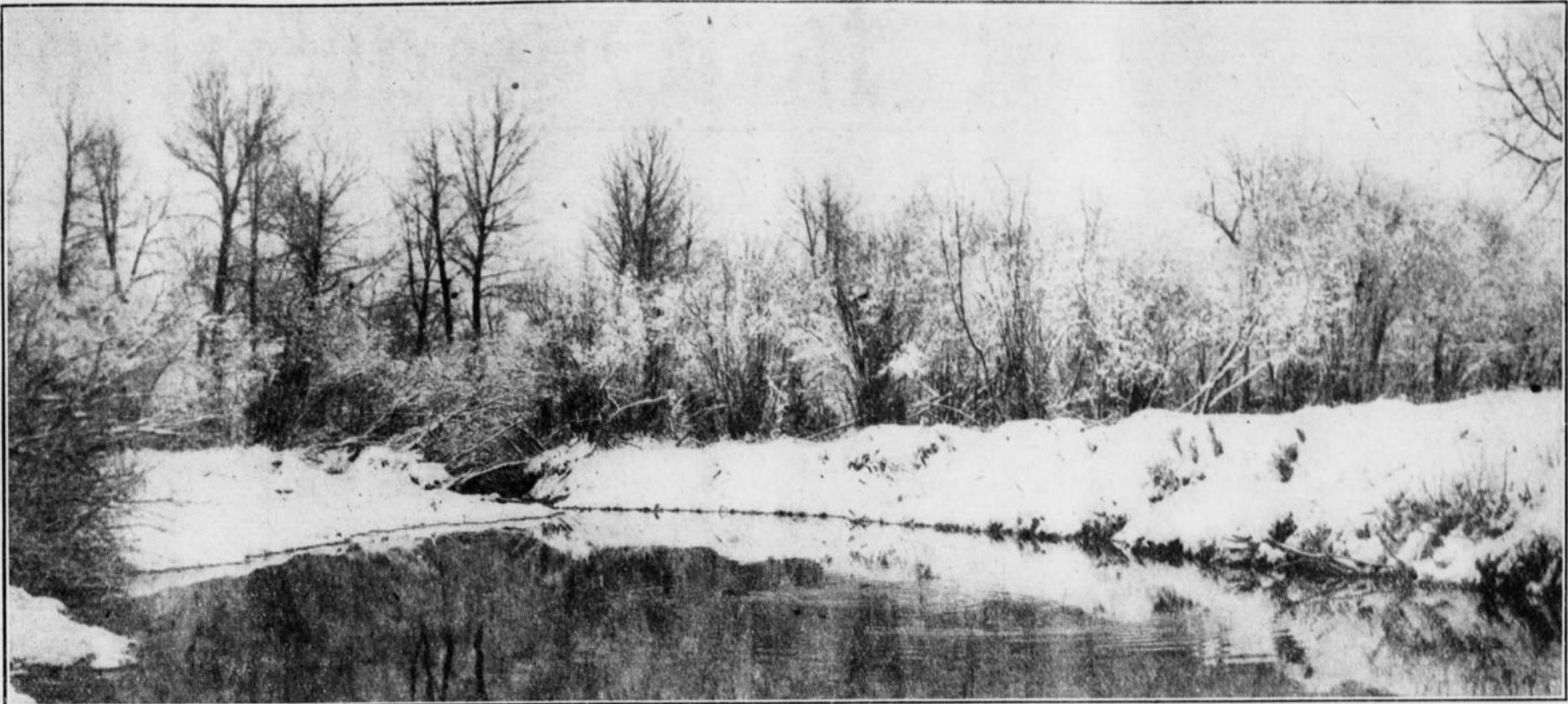
Whoever sets out to defend the government merchant marine this year will have some job on his hands. At December 31, the actual loss on operating account was \$900,000, to which other charges amounting to over \$800,000 have to be added, making the deficit over \$1,700,000. On the actual investment the loss is over \$8,500,000. It is a pity Mr. Ballantyne will not be in the House at Ottawa to defend this offspring of his business genius.

Income tax returns in the United States show that the number of those with income of a million dollars or over is steadily declining from what it was in 1916. Yes, and of the squealing about taxation is being by those who are falling out of the million dollar class.

A college professor says that women will rule the world in 1977. Well, they're likely to make a worse job of it than the men have; in fact, they couldn't.



A Place Where Team Work is Needed



The products of adaptation in the animal kingdom, like the Canadian beaver in the above picture, are sometimes more striking than those to be observed among plants, but they are no more wonderful.

# Influence of Climate on Crop

By Manley Champlin, Field Husbandry Department,  
University of Saskatchewan

In order to form a clear understanding of the reasons why plant species are forced to adapt themselves to climatic conditions, it is necessary to consider the means by which plants secure their nourishment. A plant cannot move about, they must either become adapted to the conditions under which they find themselves or perish. In fact, many hundreds of generations of plants may live and die before the species adapts itself, but as long as there is any reproduction from one generation to another there is a possibility of improvement in the sense of better adaptation.

Plants have but three sources of food supply, viz., air, water and soil. These three things form a thin envelope about the earth, and upon this envelope we, ourselves, and all other living things depend for sustenance.

From the air the plants derive carbon and oxygen in the form of carbon dioxide. This carbon dioxide is the same gas that puts people to sleep in church and class room. It has a smothering effect upon animals, and, while not a poison, it is decidedly injurious. And yet from this same noxious gas the plants secure the all-important carbon from which they build the bulk of their bodies. Carbon enters into the composition of every important substance of the plant except the ashes. It becomes a part of the starch, the proteins, the fats and the fibre of the plant, and thus plays a very important role.

Water supplies the plant with hydrogen and oxygen, and, of equal importance, it furnishes the transportation agency for the plant. It may be likened to the rolling stock on the railroads. Without it no plant can develop, but some are more economical in their use of water than others.

The soil provides the nitrogen and the sulphur which is required for the formation of protein. It also supplies the mineral elements, iron, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium and calcium, which, though they form no great percentage part of the plant are absolutely necessary to its growth and development. Thus, the soil provides seven of the elements required, and water and air provide three.

All nourishment from the soil is absorbed by the hair-like plant roots in a watery solution. That from the air is taken in through gateways or pores in the leaves. The roots pass their supply of raw materials up to the leaves, where they are manufactured into starch, protein and the other complex compounds required for building the plant body.

The water which brought up the plant food from the roots "has no place to go but out," and so passes off through the gateways in the leaves. The energy for all this work is furnished in nature by the sun. Both light and heat are required for the many plant processes. Thus warmth, air, light and water, the things which determine climatic conditions, are responsible not only for furnishing food to the plant but also for helping the plant to absorb, transport, digest, assimilate and translocate its life substance.

#### How Plants Adapt Themselves

And so it comes about that plants have been forced through all the ages to meet conditions as they found them. This has resulted in the development of many species. In the sea we find plants like the seaweed adapted to living where water is super abundant. On the deserts the cactus and the yucca bloom. These plants know how to economize with their water supply. Their leaf surface is reduced to a minimum. All desert plants have reduced leaf surface and many have deep penetrating root systems.

Plants of the humid regions are lavish with their amount of leaf surface and hence they spend water in prodigious sums. In Wisconsin, for example, Prof. King found that it required about 20 tons of water to grow a bushel of corn, 385 pounds of water to grow a pound of dry matter in oats, 464 for barley, 576 for red clover, and 385 for potatoes. When such plants are taken to dry regions they spend water at an even greater rate and the result is often death.

Temperature conditions are equally important in determining the kind of vegetation. All gradations are found from the giant trees and vines of the tropics to the moss of the frigid zone. Nearly all of our important crop plants except potatoes, corn and sorghum are believed to have originated under temperate conditions and in regions of moderate rain fall. Potatoes and corn are supposed to be descendants from wild plants of tropical or semi-tropical America. Sorghums appear to have sprung from similar conditions in India and Africa.

Another important phase of plant adaptation is the ability to remain dormant during periods unfavorable to

their growth. I recall a small brown-flowered species of alfalfa (*medicago rutenica*) which came from northern Siberia. This plant remained dormant each year from September to June. It was accustomed to the short northern summer. Winter wheat and winter rye are outstanding examples of crops that become dormant for a season.

Other plants, like the sorghums, become dormant during drought, awaiting only the moisture which will restore them to life and growth again. After passing through a dormant period and thus withstanding the forces of nature, the sorghum plants seem to feel that they have done fighting enough, and frequently develop a deadly poison known as prussic acid, thus ensuring that any animal that eats of them will not come back for more.

In addition to these wide general adaptations there are many local or special conditions to be met. Aided and abetted by mankind, this has resulted in the development of numerous varieties and strains of the important crops planted. Wheat, for example, has followed the white race over the world and is produced at high and low altitudes and under extreme variations of temperature and rainfall. Corn, likewise, has traversed northward from Mexico until it is now grown in ever increasing amounts in Canada. This is due to the fact that there are hundreds of varieties or strains of corn and wheat, each adapted to some special set of conditions.

An amusing incident occurred at one of the Chautauqua lectures which I attended not many years ago. The speaker was wandering a little astray from his regular address and trying to say a few words on agriculture, because of the fact that there were many farmers in his audience. He raised his arm and let it fall and enunciated with striking force, "Do you know, ladies and gentlemen, that there are four great varieties of wheat now in use?" While he was pausing to let that soak in or to get his breath, a squeaky voice from the crowd called out, "You'd be nearer right wouldn't you, mister, if you said 4,000?" It is true that there are a vast number of varieties of each of the important crops, and it keeps the experiment stations in each district busy determining which are of any value to their province or state. In South

Dakota an effort was made to breed a special strain of corn for each county. Considerable progress has been made toward that end. Since there are so many varieties, each having its special adaptation, it is of considerable importance that each section uses the variety best suited to its requirements. This is well illustrated in the settlement of the United States and Canada.

#### Crop Production in North America

The early settlers came from Great Britain and western Europe where rainfall was usually abundant. They brought with them seeds of oats, wheat and barley adapted to conditions in their former home lands. These served the purpose very well in the eastern states and provinces. In those days agriculture and horticulture were the hobby and the diversion of many of the leading citizens. Great interest was taken in the introduction and trial of new things. Correspondence of some of the leading colonists which has since been published is replete with references to this sort of activity. But as the Great Plains area and the more remote sections were settled, the problem of plant adaptation became more acute. In many instances the settlers met with severe reverses due to using seeds which they brought with them.

During the latter part of the last century the Canadian and American governments made effort through their agriculture departments to locate adapted varieties which would serve the Great Plains and other sections that were in real need for better adapted varieties. This resulted in much agricultural exploration. As one writer has put it, "The earth was combed with a fine tooth comb." As a result of this effort many remote sections of the earth contributed their best. Barley from Russia, Manchuria, Sweden and Abyssinia; durum wheat, early oats, millet, proso and alfalfa from Russia; alfalfa from Germany; Sudan grass from Africa; date palms, long staple cotton, these and many more were brought into North America and tested upon experiment farms where it was hoped they might prove valuable. Plant breeders also were employed to develop superior strains and varieties.

Hundreds of varieties and strains were brought in and tested. Only a few were selected because of their ability to cope with some special condition. Many were weighed in the balances and found wanting. Doubtless

Continued on Page 15

# News from the Organizations

## Revival Coming

There are many indications that a revival is taking place among the farmers in many parts of the province, who are evidently realizing what the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association means to them. J. A. Johnson, the secretary of Sand Hill Creek local, at Ratner, Sask., for instance, writes in the following strain:

"I intend to try to organize a new local of the S.G.G.A. I would request you to forward me full instructions how to go about it. If you have any S.G.G.A. literature in the Ruthenian language I would suggest that you include some, as the settlement I intend going into consists chiefly of Galicians. Also please let me know if it is proper for any one not an official organizer to proceed with organizing of new locals."

## Silver Vale

The secretary of the Silver Vale G.G.A., again, Alfred Law, Frys, Sask., in announcing the re-organization of that local says:

"At a meeting held in the Silver Vale schoolhouse, it was decided to re-organize the Silver Vale local. The following officers were elected: President, H. Kockerty, Antler; vice-president, H. C. Young, Frys; secy-treasurer, Alfred Law, Frys. Directors: W. C. Campsall, Frys; D. W. Woodward, Redvers; Mrs. W. C. Campsall, Frys. I will send a list of members later, together with Central dues as I get them in."

## Organizer Wanted

A further instance is provided in a letter of H. G. Thomas, secretary of the Crosswoods local, at Southey, which, in referring to a proposal to invite Mr. Musselman to pay a visit to the Southey district, says:

"I brought this before the local at a meeting last night, and I was instructed to write you at once and arrange for a meeting. I might say that I think the Central secretary could make a profitable tour of the adjacent districts while he was in this part. For instance, he may be able to visit Earl Gray and revive that local, also visit Southey and dig them up again, then give Crosswoods a visit, and then I think he could go to Bryn Mawr, which is north-west of Southey about 10 miles, and organize a local there. I have been talking with some of the residents of Bryn Mawr, and they want to organize, so if you will get in touch with Wm. Hall, of Southey, I think he could arrange a meeting. Kindly let me know as soon as possible when we can expect Mr. Musselman."

Unfortunately it was found impossible to arrange for a visit by Mr. Musselman at present, as he had already, during convention week, arranged three series of meetings during March. Mr. Thomas, however, was advised to communicate with George Edwards, of Markinch, the newly-elected vice-president of the association, with a view to securing his services in this connection. It is hoped that good reports will be received from all these points in the near future.

## Standing of Women Members

The question of the standing of women in a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is raised by I. M. Sumners, secretary of the Unionville local, at Hazlet, in the following communication:

"To settle the question of a lively debate at our last meeting I was asked to write and find if the following is correct as regards women voting in the local:

"The delegate of our women's section states she was informed by their Central secretary at the convention that the women had a vote on all questions coming before the local, and the men could have no vote at their meetings.

"If this is correct please explain why this is the case, when, although they are a branch of our local, they do

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, secy. United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, secy. Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, secy. United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

not hold their meetings at the same place or date as the local?"

## The Women's Section

Replying to this communication the Organization Department explains the position as follows:

"In reply to your question as to whether a woman member has a vote on all the questions coming before the local, may we say that she does. The fact must never be lost sight of that before a woman becomes a member of the women's section, she is a member of the local, and, as such, has all the standing and privileges of a member of the local. It perhaps seems strange to you that while this is true, male members of the local have no voice in the affairs of the women's section. This need not cause any surprise because, after all, the women's section is a sort of auxiliary to the local, the purpose of its organization being to deal with questions that would scarcely come before the local as a whole. The women's section, however, has no power to pass any resolutions committing the local in any particular manner, because it is, after all, only a women's section and not the local. If the women want to bring any matters before the local and to have the local deal with them, they must come to the local meetings as ordinary members and have the matters dealt with there. Of course, they may, as a women's section, make recommendations to the local, but cannot pass anything which would bind the local or commit it to anything. We hope this will clear the matter up."

## May Unpaid Members Vote?

The question of the eligibility of members, whose fees for the present year have not been paid, to vote in the election of officers, has again been raised in a letter received from F. W. Stoutenburg, secretary of the Tompkins local of the S.G.G.A. which reads as follows:

"We held a meeting of our Machill local a few days ago, and there seemed to be some difference of opinion as to who had a vote and who had not. Some claimed that a person who had been a member last year, had the same privilege of voting as one who had paid up for 1922. Now this was a very important meeting, as we were electing our 1922 officers, and I could not see why a person who had been a member for 1921, and had not paid up for 1922 had any right to vote on the election of the officers for the year 1922. But this was done in spite of anything that we could do. Will you kindly let me know if this can be done or not? Hoping you will give me the required information as soon as possible."

## The Constitution

The following reply was sent to Mr. Tompkins by the Organization Department:

"May we say that while our constitution requires that membership fees for any year become due and payable on the 1st of January of that year, it is not necessarily to be assumed that because one who was a member the year before does not pay up his membership fees according to the constitution he does not intend to pay them eventually for the present year. Because of this fact it would scarcely be wise to remove such members' names from the list at once or to prevent them having any voice in the work of the association. No doubt it was on this account that our constitution was so framed as to require that 'Any member may be expelled from the local by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the local, provided that notice of motion has been given at a previous meeting.' See Section 4, sub-section 5."

## Members' Responsibility

"Notwithstanding what we have stated regarding the inadvisability of assuming that because a member does not pay his fees when due, he does not intend to pay them, we still think that every member should endeavor to face this matter of membership in a truly business-like and responsible way. It is an obligation, and he should meet it as such, and unless the member is so situated that he cannot, in the beginning of the year, possibly pay his membership fees, we believe he should be given notice after having been given full opportunity to pay his fees, that unless they are paid by a certain date, action will be taken to have his name removed from the membership list. No member should take objection to such an action as it is simply an attempt on the part of the local to have its affairs run in a truly business-like and proper way, and any member who has the interest of the association and the local at heart will certainly always do his best to carry out his part of the responsibility."

In regard to this question secretaries of locals must recognise that it is not always politic or possible to enforce the provisions of the constitution so strictly. This is a case in point where the strict carrying out of the constitution would often deprive some of the most useful and enthusiastic members of a local of the right to vote in the election of officers, simply because they were so unfortunate as to be unable to meet their financial responsibilities at that particular time, though quite prepared to do so at a later date. Some latitude must necessarily be allowed in cases of this kind.

## Emergency Fund

In the course of a recent communication to the Central Office, in which he enclosed a remittance as a contribution to the Emergency Fund of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, W. B. Cornwell, secretary of the Watrous G.G.A., writes as follows:

"With reference to this Emergency Fund item, I may mention that one of our delegates to the convention, in giving us his report at a meeting of the local yesterday, referred to the depleted state of this fund as reported at the convention, and in talking over the matter we found that no contribution had been sent by this local for 1921, so we decided to set that matter right at once and meet our 1922 obligations at a later date.

"You will I am sure be gratified to learn that our delegates were greatly pleased with their visit to the convention, and gave us yesterday a splendid account of their experiences and of the doings at the convention. They took their obligations as delegates very seriously and have very evidently become enthused with a desire to set forward this local's and the association's interests generally as a result of their trip to Regina."

## Preparing for Election

The board of the provincial U.F.M. and the executive of the U.F.W.M. met in Winnipeg on Wednesday, March 22, and considered in detail the various features of the present political situation. Plans were laid to have a committee placed in charge of the campaign with a view to rendering every possible assistance to the local constituencies in their campaign. A number of practical suggestions for the conduct of the campaign were adopted and will be forwarded to the district boards at once.

The board is impressed with the greatness of the task that faces the movement, and may be counted on, each in his and her measure, to assist as opportunity may arise in securing and electing men who will measure up to

the duties that will confront them. To fail in electing men of principle and business capacity on an occasion of this kind would be unpardonable. While the responsibility is great, the prospects are good for united and coherent action and for a successful termination to the campaign.

## Moline After the Gophers

One of the most live U.F.M. locals in Manitoba is the one at Moline. In January they held a combined business and social meeting. In February they decided to organize junior locals in the surrounding school districts. On the 24th, the men of the local put on a social which was a great success. It was a sight for sore eyes to see the men baking cakes and serving them up to the fair sex. Then followed a debate on grain growing versus mixed farming, and a general program. On March 24 they got together to welcome one of the members who brought his bride into the community recently. They are issuing seed grain certificates and looking forward to beating last year's record in membership.

## A Valuable Prize

But their gopher drive is the big thing on just now. Four school districts are organized in it. All children of school age whose parents are members of the U.F.M. may compete. A fee of 25 cents is charged for entrance, but instead of requiring it to be paid in advance they deduct it from the first returns brought in by the contestants. Each child is paid two cents a tail in April and one cent a tail in May. The school, the competitor which win out with the largest number of tails, is rewarded with a cup, which must be won two years in succession to become the property of the school. Each contestant from the winning school is in addition given a prize of six gopher traps. The contest will be wound up with a big field day in June, when totals will be announced and prizes awarded. Thus a very real public service is being rendered.

## McGregor Joint Meeting

The various locals of the U.F.M. of this district held a successful meeting in the Masonic Hall, McGregor, on March 16, at which interesting discussions took place. The chair was ably filled at the afternoon session by Thos. Annison, and the evening session by Ben Richardson.

The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with the relationship of the United Grain Growers to the United Farmers of Manitoba, and the questions asked of Mr. Rice-Jones, general manager of the company, and the addresses of the various speakers, demonstrated in a very marked degree that a discussion of this nature would have a beneficial effect, and bring about a better co-operation between the two organizations. There can be no question of doubt that these two great forces must co-operate for the common good and benefit of the farmers.

## Town's People Interested

C. H. Burnell, president of the U.F.M., laid particular stress on the necessity of organizing every man and woman on the farm, as well as those in sympathy with their movement, and outlined the plans for a membership drive. He particularly emphasized the need of reduction in freight rates, and in this asked for the sympathy and co-operation of everybody. This, he said, is the town dwellers' problem as well as the farmers, and it is essential that all get behind the movement. The Wheat Board was also discussed and had the approval of those present.

Miss McCallum's address in the evening was enjoyed by all. She briefly outlined the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. After some talk on the provincial political situation, the meeting was brought to a close.

# The Efficient Citizenship Group

## The Deadly Unit

When the manufacturers, through organization, had eliminated competition between each other, they had not, as many thought, destroyed competition. On the contrary, the competitive unit had been gradually raised from the individual factory to the combine, and then to greater combines, and finally to the economic class. This is the most deadly unit of competitive strength that has ever been organized in the commercial world. Through the organization of these units, plutocracy has gradually built up a competitive strength operating between the primary producer and the ultimate consumer, that will eventually reduce the great masses of the people to abject poverty, unless the people can build up a counter strength equal to or greater than that which has already been built by the plutocratic classes, among which the Manufacturers' Association is outstanding, and perhaps the most relentless.

When the manufacturers had eliminated competition between themselves, by organizing as an economic class unit, they began to compete against other economic classes. They found the great masses of the people unorganized and totally incapable of protecting themselves against organized competition. Without organization there is no social strength. The masses of the people, perhaps 95 per cent. of all the people, had developed no organization and consequently could offer no resistance to organized competition. The only competitive problem the manufacturers had to solve was that of applying competition scientifically and systematically until they had sapped the last drop of economic blood that unorganized industries could stand still exist. This they began to do in great vigor.

The first step consisted in raising the prices of their products to the level of the first competition with which they came in contact. This, of course, was the manufactured products of foreign countries. This was easy, but it by no means satisfied their quickened desire for profit. Foreign competition stood between them and the helpless consumers, and it must be removed or disabled.

Strange to say, that while the Manufacturers' Association was an economic class organization, it fought and subdued foreign competition by direct political action. The Manufacturers' Association did not have sufficient votes to elect representatives to parliament to enact class laws in their own interest; so they had to use some other method to accomplish their purpose. This they were enabled to do by the organized systematic use of money.

## Money Power

Through the agency of hired lobbyists, supported by newspaper propaganda, false appeals to patriotism, bogus appeals in behalf of infant industries, etc., they began in influence the passage of protective tariff acts which had the effect of building up a wall against the admission of foreign manufactured products into their country. Then they could raise the price of their own products up to the level of foreign competition, plus the height of the tariff wall. The results were so satisfactory that there was an ever increasing desire to continue to raise this wall just as long as unorganized industries could pay the price without being destroyed. Largely as a result of this form of competition, the normal levels of prices, with primary agricultural products at one end and manufactured products at the other has recently been more out of balance than ever before known.

## Applying the Driving Force

But unconsciously, through the cruelty with which they systematically applied their competitive power to the unorganized masses, they were perhaps making the greatest contribution to social progress that had ever been made. They were applying the driving force which was necessary to compel the masses themselves to organize.

When this process of systematic class

(Continued from last week)

competition began to be oppressive to the masses of the people they began to cry out for someone to protect them against it. These masses were divided into political party groups, and their appeals were to the politicians who guided the activities of the political parties. They might as well have appealed to the winds, as the politicians themselves were under the control of the organized groups and could not serve the interests of the spineless, unorganized social elements. The people began to shift from one political party to the other hoping thereby to realize on vain promises. All the time systematic competition was getting more unbearable. Finally this driving force could be withstood no longer, and the people themselves began to organize.

Of all the major economic classes, the farmers encountered the most difficulty in organizing. Their environment presented many physical difficulties and tended to develop a spirit averse to organization. Being separated from each other by long distances, compelled to work long hours and to think within themselves, all tended to develop a spirit of self-reliant individualism which sometimes grew into suspicious reserve. There never was a time when farmers could not have improved agricultural conditions by organized co-operation. They had the common interest that called for co-operative action, and many difficult problems that invited their united efforts, but in spite of this the farmer deluded himself into believing that he was the most independent man in the world, and stubbornly refused to organize.

The competition of organized, economic classes was the force that drove him to take this forward step. The United Farmers of Alberta is one of the youngest, though not the weakest product of this driving force. The C.M.A. is perhaps more responsible for the existence of the U.F.A. than any other single body, though it is probable that neither the C.M.A. nor the U.F.A. is proud of the fact.

## Developing Organization

Strength is developed through organization. When farmers came to themselves after the inauguration of the new regime of economic class organization, they found that as individuals they had no strength to meet organized competition. The unit of individual strength was too low and inefficient to cope with the organized class unit. The farmers are now trying to build this higher unit of strength, but there is some controversy among them as to just what elements of this strength they should build into their group unit.

At first there was a disposition among many of them to limit their organized activities to dealing with the problems of more systematic and better farming, and making social neighborhood conditions better. Others thought that trade activities and trade problems should be dealt with, especially as the destructive competition that threatened to overwhelm them was carried on in the channels of trade. Others thought that as the competition of organized classes was fortified at every point by legislative enactments, they should somehow learn to use their political strength in the defence of their rights and interests.

There was not so much divergence of opinion among farmers as to what should be done, as there was in regard to how to go about it. There was general agreement that the improvement of farming methods, and making neighborhood conditions better were perfectly legitimate functions of the organization. But when it came to matters of trade there was some confusion of thought, and an inclination to separate trade and trading activities from the organization, or connect it up in a loose jointed way. When it came to politics there was an almost universal disposition among farmers to separate their political activities from their organization. I use the word "disposition" in this connection because farmers seemed to involuntarily turn to the political party system as a mat-

ter of course, without giving the subject sufficient consideration to develop an intelligent opinion. They seemed to have a fixed idea that as the party system was the only one that had been developed in the past, through which they could exercise their franchise, that no other could or would be developed, and they involuntarily pursued the phantom idea of creating a new political party which in some mysterious way would give better results than the old ones had given. This false assumption has been the cause of the wreck of more farmers' primary organizations than all other causes combined.

## Mobilizing Citizenship Power

If the farmers are justified in organizing on the economic class basis to protect their economic rights and interests, it is logical and expedient that they should mobilize their full strength to protect those rights at every point where they are being attacked competitively by other economic class groups. And whatever doubt there may be in regard to minor details, there is no doubt that they are being attacked through both the commercial and political channels. Political action is being used to fortify and assist commercial interest.

As has been said before, the present highly organized economic classes cannot deal with legislative affairs by putting representatives in parliament with their own votes. The great power and influence they exercise politically is through the use of money. It is money power, and the farmers will have to develop a power sufficient to meet it. They have not the money with which to do this, but they have a greater element of power than money, which is their franchise. This is the true social power, while money is a false one, but the false power of money, organized and used systematically is greater than the true power unorganized and unintelligently used. Before the farmers can overcome the competition of organized money power, they will have to build their citizenship strength into an organized unit, and use it just as intelligently as money is now being used. The whole conflict will be between the power of citizenship and that of money. Organized money now dominates citizenship. Organized citizenship must break this domination.

## The Citizenship Unit

We have been trying to exercise our citizenship as individuals but have never succeeded in making it efficient. The individual unit of citizenship is too low. It will never function efficiently in the development of democracy. At the last election in Canada there were over three million votes cast. Dividing the entire citizenship into three million units not only reduces the unit of strength to the vanishing point but creates the greatest possible amount of confusion and discord. It is true these individual units have been divided up into two or more political parties, but the political party system does not raise the citizenship unit. Each party is composed of a conglomerate mass of individuals, and the individual is still the unit.

It is true that the parties are divided against each other on one or more questions. Sometimes this division is real and well defined, but hardly ever so on more than one question, and that a temporary one. On all other questions there are all sorts of differences of interests and opinions among the individuals in each party, consequently all sorts of confusion and instability. Few questions are ever settled permanently by political parties, and none that deal with primary social problems.

## Political Party System Unstable

The political party is an unstable structure, not a stable organization. On account of its instability the great effort of politicians is to hold the unorganized elements of their unstable group together, and at the same time make every possible appeal for reinforcements to the dissatisfied individuals in the other party. Out of the

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**HUBAM**

Continued on Page 16

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## Strawberry Culture on the Prairies

Observation of Conditions Under Which Wild Strawberries Grow-Best Serves to Emphasize Most Important Factors in Successful Garden Cultivation—By W. J. Boughen

CAN strawberries be successfully grown in Western Canada? There is no other question on fruit growing which is so often asked. No one can give a recipe which will be infallible in all cases. If the altitude over the prairie provinces were nearly constant, if temperature, rainfall and the presence or absence of hot winds were unvarying factors, it would be possible to work out with, say, ten years' experience in one locality, some fairly conclusive rules for the successful production of this most esteemed of all northern fruits. But as everyone knows, conditions are far from uniform. Even one hundred miles travel will bring one to a locality governed by a set of soil and climatic conditions so diverse that the rules which would be entirely satisfactory in the first district would be unreliable in the second.

Beekeepers have an expression which might be profitably used in horticulture. Identical practices in separate communities often produce a variety of results. Beekeepers explain this phenomenon by a shake of the head and the word, "locality," searching for no other explanation. All horticultural failures or successes appear to me to be cases of locality. But I do believe that it is possible to make or change the locality so that it will be more hospitable to strawberries, or, for that matter, any other kind of fruit or vegetable. The evidence on this point I consider to be irrefutable.

### Imitate Nature

The best way to assist domesticated plants over difficulties which threaten to overwhelm them is to take a leaf from the book of the wild species. Even children who live in districts where a lot of the land is yet unbroken soon learn to know the proper place to look for wild strawberries. It is on well-drained land, probably a low ridge. It may be sandy, but the land is naturally rich with humus made from past generations of dead plants. In a homesteading district it is the spot where the first settler builds his humble shack and plows a patch for his first garden, and if there are wild strawberries there, this spot usually has some protection from the wind. Like enough there are trees close by whose annual shower of discarded leaves provides a sheltering winter blanket. Nature invented mulching. Man has observed it and copied it with signally successful results. And, likewise, it is contrary to the rules of nature for fruits to grow in the sizzling, frying soil of the open reaches, where biting winds and flying sand torture in winter and wound in summer their tender foliage.

Strawberries are found growing wild in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but I cannot say I ever picked any fruit on the bare prairie. But I can say that on the slopes of the Cypress Hills in Saskatchewan and on the north side of the Hand Hills in Alberta I have picked very good though soft berries, and they were protected naturally from drying winds and flying soil. I cite these districts to prove my statement that strawberries are always protected where they grow naturally, and I assert that it is useless to try to grow a crop of anything in distinct defiance of the laws of nature.

Granted that a windbreak is the first necessity in growing strawberries, it may not be out of place to list here some of the species which in my experience are to be most highly recommended. Carragana seems to be absolutely hardy on the prairies. The Russian laurel leaf willow is a faster grower, the shiny leaves are very ornamental and they stay on the trees or bushes until whipped off by the wintry winds. The Russian golden willow is fairly good, taller than the laurel leaf variety, and is very distinctive with its golden bark in the spring. The green ash and the Russian poplars are good trees for dry districts. Of course the windbreak par excellence for Western Canada is the native white spruce. Information as to windbreaks may be

obtained from the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask. This is a government institution, run for the sole benefit of settlers in prairie districts. Applications made now for trees from Indian Head will not be filled till 1923. But there are several nurseries in the West which deal regularly in the supply of suitable stock. I have seen sunflowers and even hemp do well as a temporary windbreak. The latter grows thick, and in rich land attains a height of ten feet.

Once the windbreak is established it is possible to grow not only strawberries but all the small fruits, if suitable varieties are chosen. Crabs and plums will also flourish behind its protection. This is demonstrated by the fact that big apples have been grown successfully at the forestry farm at Indian Head.

The item of importance which claims attention after that of shelter is that of drainage. The land must have good natural drainage, and by that is meant a site where water cannot collect in summer nor ice in winter. It is important, too, that the land shall be rich, as the strawberry is a gross feeder. Any good garden soil will do, but fresh, green manure is not desirable, apart from its tendency to make the land weedy.

### Strawberry Varieties

Among the varieties of strawberries, I find the Dakota is absolutely the hardiest among the many varieties I have grown. Its pedigree would indicate that it should be hardy, because one of its parents is the Manitoba strawberry. It is a perfect variety originated by Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota. W. T. Macoun describes it as follows: "Fruit below medium to small; bright red quality, above medium; runners numerous." He is also on record as stating that it is the hardiest of the varieties tested at the prairie experimental farms.

Another variety I grow is Portia, described in Bulletin No. 92 as follows: "Portia: imperfect; originated 1906, Horticultural Division, Ottawa Experimental Farm; introduced 1913; form, roundish-conical to wedge-conical; size, large; external color, deep red, glossy; color of flesh, deep rich red; seeds very prominent; core tender; texture juicy; flavor, briskly sub-acid, pleasant; quality good; season, medium late to late; shipping quality, firm; plant, vigorous; foliage, good; a late berry of good form and color."

Another good berry is the old, reliable Senator Dunlap. It is early, large and of good color, and is a great plant maker, producing long runners between new plants. This is somewhat of a disadvantage, as it spreads the plants over far more ground than seems necessary. In this respect it is the very opposite of the Portia, which grows its new plants compactly.

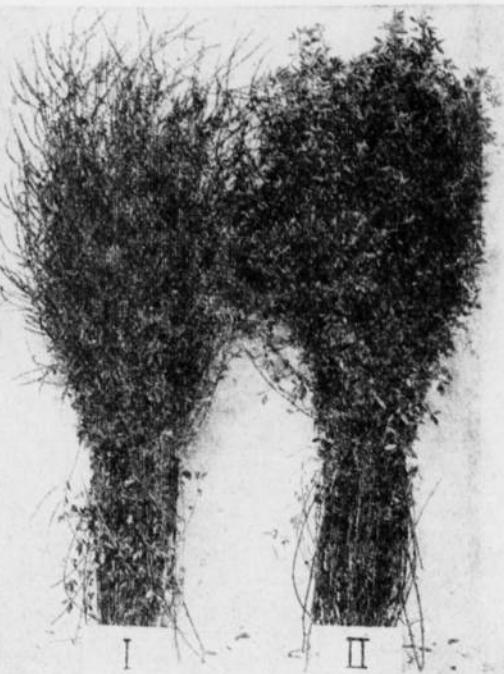
Only one other variety of the one-crop type of strawberries I shall attempt to describe, also in the words of Prof. Macoun: "Minnesota (No. 3), perfect; Dunlap crossed by Pocomoke; originated 1909, Chas. Haralson, Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm, Excelsior, Minn. Introduced about 1914. Fruit above medium to medium in size; bright red, glossy; seed conspicuous; flesh bright red, tender, juicy, moderately firm, pleasant; quality good; season, medium early; plant vigorous; foliage good; resembles Senator Dunlap somewhat." I have a few of other kinds and have tried many varieties that gradually died out. We do not need a large list of varieties and may well confine ourselves to a few of the best, hardiest varieties.

### Everbearing Varieties

These are new varieties of rather recent origin and are fairly hardy. They bear as early as the earliest of one-crop varieties, and if the blossoms are frozen in the spring they keep on sending out blossoms and thus bear berries with the very earliest at least, and have

this advantage over the one-crop varieties: That if all the blossoms are frozen on the latter kind there is no crop of fruit that year, but the everbearing is sure to bear some berries, and then after the main berry season is over the everbearers seem to take a spell to put out new runners and then start fruiting again on both old and new plants. In this country when it freezes up the plants are full of berries in every stage of development, and one is left wishing summer weather would last forever. They show up to good advantage during a wet harvest-time when the grain is sprouting in the stalk, and under such conditions may help a farmer to forget his troubles for a few moments. I took six or eight baskets to the Duke of Connaught's banquet in Dauphin, some years ago, in September. It was a wet spell and the berries were as good as any I ever grew.

The variety I most favor is the Progressive. It is a



I—Hubam Sweet Clover cut from one square yard of land on October 1, 1921. Total green weight, 4.7 lbs.; weight of dried leaves, 1.94 ozs.  
II—Biennial White Sweet Clover cut from one square yard of land on October 1, 1921. Total green weight, 5.7 lbs.; weight of dried leaves, 8.3 ozs.

size and a quality and firm, and is a better naker than any other with me. We also Duluth or Minnesota 1017, while a good berry it is very poor in increase. I would plant everbearing strawberries only 12 or 15 inches apart a small garden patch, as they usually do not run much, but I would encourage runners as much as possible, as often the old plants fruit so much it saps their vitality and the spring will find only the last year's runners left to carry on the variety. Of course, I would make all rows of everything in the garden a yard apart, so that the most of the work can be done with a garden cultivator and a quiet horse. It looks better than expecting the lady of the house to do the hoeing, and it might get done oftener.

Now to sum up. I would advise as a start growing the hardiest variety obtainable, and to get your stock from the nearest reliable dealer. In everbearers I would get the Progressive and give it somewhat better care. I have had a patch of Dakota planted in harvest during a wet spell, and it stayed practically clear of snow all winter, yet there was not a plant dead in spring. Of course it might be worse in some other bare places in the West, but that shows it needs no mollycoddling, and it grows real good berries of dark red color but rather too soft for shipping, but I am not writing to encourage anything but the home garden and we must grow fruit in the prairie West if we are going to provide the rising generation a well-rounded home life. And we have to do this if we are ever going to stabilize our population and make the young folks love the farmstead instead of straining the leash towards east, south or west, of which the older people tell stories of the orchards and berry patches of their youthful days.

Strawberries, of all fruits, cannot be transported from B.C. or Texas and taste anything like a real strawberry should, and, even if this were not the case, it would be poor economy to buy what can be grown in your own garden with care and forethought.

#### Quality of Hubam Forage

Readers who have followed previous discussions in The Guide relative to the comparative merits of Hubam and the biennial variety of sweet clover will be interested in Prof. Southworth's published statement quoted below:

"In this season the seed was sown on May 18, with a small garden seeder;

the rows were spaced three feet apart; and the whole plot contained about 190 square yards. On another plot in the same field, on May 10, seed of biennial white sweet clover was sown in a similar manner to the Hubam strain. The accompanying photographs shows the character of the crops obtained from the respective plots.

"After the weighing and photographing of the bunches of clover shown,

they were allowed to dry in an airy room, and, when completely dried, the leaves were carefully removed and weighed. The results are as follows:

Dried leaves of Hubam Sweet Clover, 1.94 ozs. per square yard.

Dried leaves of Biennial Sweet Clover, 8.3 ozs. per square yard.

Note—It may be pointed out that, for purposes of a strictly comparative test, it is rather unfortunate that the two crops were not sown on the same date, and it may appear that the Hubam

strain, in being sown eight days later, was somewhat handicapped, and that the biennial strain was given an undue advantage. If the sowings had been made on the same date, it might have caused some slight change; but hardly sufficient to make any very material difference in the results obtained."

#### The Soil Packer

The recent condemnation of the soil packer by E. S. Hopkins, Dominion field husbandman, will bewilder many farmers who repose confidence in the advice retailed by "agricultural experts" a few years ago. People generally were captivated by the plausible theory that by packing a soil capillary movement of water from the subsoil was promoted, and that subsequent mulching of the surface would prevent excessive evaporation.

Now comes Mr. Hopkins' statement. And he does not undertake to deal with the dry-farming theory. He rests his case on the actual results of ten years' experimentation at the several Dominion farms in the prairie provinces. Averaging all wheat crops grown with and without the packer, Mr. Hopkins presents the following:

#### Yields of Wheat in Bushels

	Sub-	Combi-		
	Surface	surface	No	
	packer	packer	packer	packer
On summerfallow....	34.4	34.5	34.4	34.4
On spring plowed				
stubble.....	25.8	25.3	25.8	24.7
On fall plowed				
stubble.....	23.2	22.8	23.5	23.2

Seems as though that ought to dispose of the theory! If there is any difference in favor of packing it is not sufficient to pay for the cost of the extra operation.

Now, with the subsurface packer in disrepute, will someone else discourage excessive fining of the surface for the purpose of moisture retention? Unquestionably it aggravates the trouble from soil blowing, although this is not so much a question of cultivating as it is a question of cropping. The most sagacious policy of soil cultivation will avail nothing if grain is grown continuously, while with a proper rotation the soil will stand considerable illogical handling and still stay at home. But, certainly, the harrow improperly used has been as big a source of loss as ever the packer has been. Let it be hoped that Mr. Hopkins' attack on the packer foreshadows an attack on summerfallow generally in favor of some summerfallow substitute.

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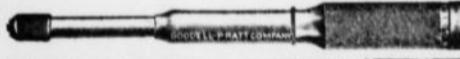
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## Preserving Pork Products

Simple Recipes for Curing and Smoking Ham and Bacon—Sausage Making—Soap—Head Cheese, and other Pork Products

**T**HE once common practice of home curing pork went out of fashion in the half-dozen years preceding the war, because packing houses turned out such a uniform product of exceptional keeping qualities at a reasonable price. Since the period of peak prices, however, there has been a wide disparity between live hog prices and the price of the product which goes over the grocery counter, so much so that there is an increasing tendency to revive the old order.

This article is not intended to cover the whole operation of killing and dressing. Every farm boy has shared his apprenticeship at that. There are some precautions which have to be observed a little more strictly in preparing pork cuts for pickle than when freezing them to winter use.

Pigs which are to be converted into cured meat must be well bled. This is a prime consideration. Before packing down, all bloody or dirty pieces should be trimmed off, as these will be the first pieces to decompose and by so doing may ruin the whole pack. The meat must be thoroughly cooled, though it is not advisable to allow it to freeze, as frozen meat is difficult to handle, has to be thawed out before it can be properly prepared for the pickle and will not cure so well as where fresh unfrozen meat is used.

Never allow meat to lie around until it becomes stale before salting, for, although it may be kept without any further decomposition taking place, no amount of curing will eliminate the taint it may already have developed. The safest rule to follow is to salt meat as soon as the animal heat is out, before it has either frozen or started to decay. Usually 24 hours is sufficient to cool a carcass thoroughly in freezing weather.

Rub the surface of each piece of meat with salt and allow the meat to drain over night. In the morning pack the pieces of meat with the meat side up (except the pieces in the top layer) in a clean barrel tight enough to prevent leakage. (A molasses or syrup barrel may be used. A vinegar barrel should be burned on the inside before it is used.) In filling the barrel put the ham on the bottom, the shoulders next, and let the bacon and smaller cuts fill in the spaces.

#### Brine Curing

Cover the meat with a brine made the day before, using for each 100 pounds of meat the following:

8 to 10 pounds of salt.

2 to 2½ pounds sugar dissolved in four gallons boiling water.

2 ounces saltpeter.

This mixture should be well heated until the sugar is in solution and then cooled. The brine should cover meat thoroughly and the meat should be weighted down with a clean stone to keep it under the brine.

#### Plain Salt Pork

Pork put into the brine for plain salting needs no further treatment. It should remain in the brine until used.

#### Sugar Cured Ham and Bacon

After the hams, shoulders and bacon have been in the brine five days, pour it off and reverse the pieces of meat, placing the top ones on the bottom and again cover with brine. If the brine isropy, the meat and container should be thoroughly washed and a new brine poured over the meat. The bacon to be cured remains in the brine from four to six weeks. Ham may remain from six to eight weeks.

#### Dry Curing

More work is required for dry curing than for brine curing it.

Rule 1. For every 100 pounds of pork make the following mixture: 2 pounds of brown sugar (white may be used); 8 to 10 pounds of salt; 2 ounces of saltpeter; 2 ounces of black pepper, 2 ounces of red pepper (or 4 ounces of black pepper).

The thoroughly cooled hams, bacon and shoulders should be rubbed with one-half the dry mixture, left in a cool, dry place for two weeks and then rubbed with the remainder of the sugar and salt mixture. The meat should again be allowed to stay in a cool dry place for six weeks. Care must be taken to force the sugar and salt mixture into the hock ends of the bones and into the joints. At the end of the second period the smoking process should be followed.

Rule 2. For every 100 pounds of pork make the following mixture: 8 pounds of salt; 3 ounces of saltpeter; 3 pounds of sugar.

Mix the ingredients thoroughly. Rub one-third of this mixture over the meat and pack it on a table or on a box leaving it in a cool, dry place for three days. Do not freeze. The third day, rub on one-half the remaining mixture and again pack the meat. On the seventh day, rub in the remaining one-third of the mixture and pack meat to cure. A day and a half may be allowed for each pound of meat that is cured. At the end of the period the smoking process should be followed.

#### Smoking

When the meat has remained the pro-

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per length of time in the brine, it should be removed and soaked for one-half hour in fresh water, then washed in lukewarm water. The pieces should be strung with heavy hemp twine and hung far enough apart in a smoke house, so they do not touch. Let them dry for 24 hours before starting the smoking process. Begin with a very slow fire. The temperature of the smoke house should never rise above 120 deg. Fahr. Two days is the shortest time required to smoke the meat. If a higher flavor is desired, a longer time may be used. (In the South the meat is sometimes smoked very slowly from four to six weeks. It is then very dry and before boiling has to be soaked 24 hours.) At the end of the smoking period open the door and ventilators and cool the meat. The kind of hard wood used affects the flavor. Western Canada does not provide a very wide choice of woods suitable for smoking pork. Green oak is most abundant in Manitoba. Oak is always preferable to softwood. Avoid all evergreens and any species which secrete resin.

#### Preserving Smoked Meats

Smoked meats should be wrapped in thin heavy Manila paper and sewed into muslin sacks. The top of the sack must be tied very tightly to keep out insects. Do not use the same string that was in the bacon or ham to hang the wrapped meat, but use the string which ties the sack. Paint each sack with the following yellow wash:

For 100 pounds of hams or bacons use:

3 pounds barium sulphate.  
0.06 pounds glue.  
0.08 pounds chrome yellow (POISON—be careful).  
0.40 pounds flour.

Half fill a pail with water and mix in the flour, dissolving all lumps thoroughly. Dissolve the chrome yellow in a quart of water in a separate vessel and add the solution and the glue to the flour; bring the whole to a boil and add the barium sulphate slowly, stirring constantly. Make the wash the day before it is required. Stir it frequently when using, and apply with a brush.

#### Rendering Lard

Leaf lard should be rendered by itself. Fat from the sides, trimmings, hams, shoulders, and neck should be rendered separately. The fat from the gut should be rendered alone. The process is the same in the three cases. First, remove all lean meat and cut the fat into one and a half inch pieces (it may be run through a meat chopper.) Pour a quart of water into a large iron kettle and fill with the cut-up pieces of fat. Cook over a very moderate fire, never letting the temperature get to the boiling point of the water. Stir the mixture with a large wooden paddle. Continue the cooking until the fat cracklings are a light color and float on the surface. Remove the cracklings from the fire, drain them thoroughly and save them for crackling bread or chicken feed. Stir lard as it cools. When cool enough, strain through muslin cloths into jars, pails, or cans and seal for future use.

#### Sausage Making

To every three pounds of fresh pork allow one pound of fat. Grind the meat

and the fat through a meat chopper. Weigh the meat and spread it out in a thin layer and season with the following mixture, allowing to every 10 pounds of meat:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 ounces of fine salt;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of black pepper;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of ground sage (or leaf sage, ground fine).

The seasoning should be sprinkled over the meat and the two mixed together and run through a meat chopper a second time. The larger amount of salt is to be used if sausage is to be dried and cold smoked as for summer sausage.

Grind the pork as fine as possible, fat and lean together. Then season with salt, black pepper and cayenne. This high seasoning distinguishes the Creole sausage from all others. Mince the onion and garlic as fine as possible and add; then mix the finely ground spices thoroughly with meat and grind all together. When well mixed, if desired, take the casing (the Creoles always use the entrails of the sheep for this purpose) that have been well cleaned by the butcher; scald them and wash thoroughly again. Dry them and



Another triumph for James Turner. This Aberdeen-Angus steer was grand champion at the Brandon, 1922, Winter Fair.

fill with the mixture, tying them in desired lengths.

#### Casings for Sausage

The sausage meat may be stuffed into the casings made from the small intestines of the hog. (A special stuffer attachment is required.) These may be bought quite cheaply and therefore the long process and careful washing of the intestines is not recommended.

Substitutes for these casings may be long narrow muslin bags which are from two to three inches in diameter and 18 to 20 inches long when filled. If bags are used, melted lard should be run over the outside of the bags to seal the surface.

#### Bulk Sausage

Bulk sausage may be packed in a stone or glass jar and the air kept out by a thin coating of melted lard poured over the top.

Bulk sausage may be fried, packed in a crock, covered with hot lard and stored away. It will keep fresh into summer. Salted sliced ham may be kept in the same way. It should be fried, packed in a crock and covered with melted lard.

#### Head Cheese

Boil 25 pounds of pork taken from the head, heart, tongue, and trimmings. When the meat separates from the bones, cook the mixture and separate the bones from the meat. Cut the meat into half or quarter-inch cubes (may be ground) and add the following seasonings: Quarter pound pepper; half pound salt; quarter ounce allspice; quarter ounce cloves; half ounce caraway; two quarts broth in which meat was boiled.

Mix together thoroughly. The cheese may be put into a clean hog paunch or into a two-inch pan to cool.

#### Soap (Hard)

Seven pounds melted, but not heated fat; 1 pound soda lye dissolved in three quarts of water.

The lye solution should be cooled before it is added to the melted (but not heated) fat. Stir the mixture until it resembles the consistency of honey and is creamy. Pour it into granite wear pans or pasteboard boxes. When almost hard, cut it into squares. Pack it with open spaces between and allow it to dry for at least a month before using.

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## Co-operative Trading Associations

Continued from Page 4

annum. Who would not be a co-operator on this basis? Why farm at all? Put all your money into a good co-operative concern and sit back and take the profits. It is quite obvious that the paper profits distributed to shareholders by way of bonuses and dividends, were never earned. It is not suggested that there was any indication of falsification or wilful misrepresentation. The officers of the organization were men of undoubted integrity, and in most cases entirely above suspicion, but it must be acknowledged that they did show deplorable judgment in submitting their books to the examination of an unqualified auditor.

## Sentiment or Business

It is worth noting as an indication of the state of mind of many shareholders of co-operative institutions, that at one annual meeting some of the shareholders did question the figures presented, and a resolution was put to the meeting that the books should be audited by a chartered accountant, but after considerable discussion the resolution was defeated on the grounds that such an audit would be a reflection upon the officers of the association. Sentiment is very well in its place, but a co-operative association is a business proposition, just as much a business proposition as the International Harvester Co., or the T. Eaton Co. Such being the case, it should be governed by all the principles of good business, none of which is more important than that of efficient accounting and auditing. It has been a principle of good business for nearly three centuries that the auditing of accounts both public and private should be intrusted to men who have made a speciality of the business yet the farmer, who in most cases displays rather more than average intelligence, will allow the books of various enterprises to be audited almost anyone but a chartered accountant.

The most vital factor in any business, particularly a co-operative enterprise, is a well devised system of accounting, showing at all times with the least labor and the greatest accuracy the true condition of the business. Such a system enables those most interested to follow the minutest fluctuations of the business and successfully to weather the storm and stress of such a year as the past one, the conditions of which have caused the soundest institutions to tremble and have sent many that have been fairly well managed, tottering down to irretrievable ruin.

## What This Case Shows

A very good example of the damage which may result from inefficient auditing is that of the defunct Farrow's Bank of London, Eng., with branches throughout the United Kingdom.

This institution showed enormous profits on paper over a period of about thirteen years. Its auditor was not a chartered accountant. A little over a year ago an examination by chartered accountants revealed the fact that instead of making big profits, the bank had been steadily making tremendous losses for a period of twelve years. A stupendous crash involving the ruin of thousands of poor people and terms of imprisonment for the principal officers was the price this institution paid for inefficient auditing.

In my last article I advised every co-operative organization to lay it down as its first principle that it would buy and sell for spot cash only. If you don't accept this cash principle then you may employ a plumber to audit your books so far as I am concerned, but if your business is to be truly co-operative then lay it down as your second principle that your system of accounting be installed by a chartered accountant and that, at least once a year, your books be fully audited, and your annual statement prepared, not by the secretary of your municipality, good a fellow as he may be, not by the bank clerk, smart as you may think he is, not by the postmaster, badly as he may need the job, but by a fully qualified auditor, and the only fully qualified auditor is a chartered accountant.

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## Influence of Climate on Crop

Continued from Page 7

many others were lost during unfavorable crop years or from other causes before a complete trial could be given them.

But as a result of this work varieties have been developed that fit into conditions found throughout the Great Plains area, and new industries are developing in growing dates and superior strains of cotton in the far southwest.

### Crop Adaptation in Western Canada

No province or state has made better use of the things the explorers have found and the experimenters have developed for them than Saskatchewan. This province has developed in a remarkably short space of time and its development has been predicated largely upon the use of the best varieties available. Many of the hardships endured by the settlers of the plains region farther south and in an earlier day have been, at least in part, avoided.

Millions of acres of Marquis and Red Fife wheat, Banner and Victory oats, and thousands of acres of Ruby, Kitchener and Red Bobs wheat tell their own story. Instead of a conglomeration of a dozen or a score of varieties, we have these few, each playing a useful part in one or more districts of the province. While the progress made to date along this line by agriculturists of the province is something of which we can all be proud, it does not follow that all goals have been crossed. There are still needs that have not been met. The future, like the past, has work to be done. Some adaptation we want may never be found, but that is no reason to give up the pursuit. Some of things we still need include: An earlier maturing spring wheat as good as Marquis, a winter wheat tough to withstand our climate, a little protection, a rust- and wheat of the bread wheat a fodder corn that will frequently set its own seed, a sweet corn early enough for our conditions, a yellow sweet clover for pasture that maintains green growth through most of the summer, and a yellow-flowered hardy Siberian alfalfa that will hold its seed until it can be gathered by machine methods.

Some of these valuable adaptations, we believe, are almost in sight. Others may never come. Our part is to patiently work with nature and help her to preserve and multiply the fitter things that she alone develops in her own peculiar, wondrous way.

### Canada's Birds

The statement made recently by the Dominion entomologist that the annual loss to Canada in field, orchard and garden crops, due to destructive insects is more than \$200,000,000, emphasized the importance of the relationship of birds to agriculture. Were it not for the consumption of insects by birds, the injury and loss to domestic animals and crops would be far greater than it is.

In addition to insectivorous birds, or birds that subsist largely or wholly upon insects, there are species which consume weed seeds or eat habitually field mice and other rodents which take their toll from man's food supply. Then, too, our forests are always being attacked by insects which unchecked would soon destroy them. Insect-eating birds play a very important part in keeping such foes in check. The fact that birds are very mobile forms of life enables them to congregate readily where their food most abounds. Thus, in the case of an insect outbreak, they perform exceptional service to man.

Under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, entered into between Great Britain and the United States in 1916, protection is afforded to birds which habitually migrate twice a year across the border between Canada and the United States. This Act is administered, so far as Canada is concerned, by the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of Interior at Ottawa. As a result of its operation and of other legislation the protected species of birds have increased in numbers and the maintenance of a plentiful supply of useful Canadian birds seems assured.

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# The Efficient Citizenship Group

Continued from Page 9

development on this false basis has grown not only helpless confusion, but lamentable insincerity. False appeals are frequently made in the name of the most sacred things. Prejudices and passions are appealed to. Patriotism is prostituted to the service of the most selfish interests and designs. Few questions are seriously discussed on their merits. Truth is frequently not sought after, but systematically concealed in a mass of confusion. All of this is made possible because the individual unit of citizenship is so low that the masses of

the people have no citizenship strength. They have been like the sands of the desert, blown back and forth by the changing winds of false propaganda. The unit of citizenship strength must be raised to an infinitely higher degree. This can never be done through the political party system. How, then, can it be done?

## How to Develop Higher Units

The only material out of which higher citizenship units can be built is individual citizens. This means transfer-

ring the unit from the individual to the group, and to do this the group must be stabilized and made permanent. Building individuals into the group unit means that the individuals have got to act together and think together, thus gradually building all the elements of their individual strength into the group. As the individuals make progress in thinking together they gradually build their intelligence into the group intelligence, each making his best contribution, and the group receiving the sum total. Thus the group gradually becomes articulate, and speaks the combined intelligence of all the individuals. The group intelligence is higher than that of any member, and the intelli-

## The Grain Growers' Guide

gence of the active group is continuously being raised to a higher level. When the people learn to speak through the medium of the developed, stable group, the voice of the group will become the voice of the people, and then the voice of the people may become the voice of God. Mass intelligence thus developed is the only hope of civilization. When this is done:

"...the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,  
"And the kindly earth shall slumber,  
lapt in universal law."

As individuals the great mass of the people have no voice, consequently can give utterance to no intelligence.

## The Basis of Stability

Only one basis has ever been discovered on which such a group can be organized. That is the economic class basis. This basis is not accidental or temporary, but it is the logical outgrowth of all past social development. It is the only basis that has come to us out of past progress which meets all the necessary requirements of developing the social group to stability, efficiency and permanence. It gives the vital interest and reduces resistance to the minimum. The driving force has been applied, and the process has begun. The people will no longer be slaves to political platforms, but organized groups will control platforms and make them their servants.

## The Basis is Stable

Not only are all of these necessary elements to stable organization furnished in the economic class group, but the basis itself is stable. The farmers are organized on the basis of agriculture and agriculture will exist forever. After all relationships between agriculture and other economic interests have been adjusted on the basis of ~~and~~ and justice, agriculture will ~~re~~ a basis of organized effort to ~~r~~ industry to a higher level of ~~e~~ and service. The same is true ~~of~~ other legitimate or useful industry occupation.

## Is it Selfish?

They tell us this is a selfish basis which to organize our citizenship strength. Who says this? Principally the economic groups who are already organized on that basis, and through the strength thus developed are exploiting and impoverishing the people by systematic competition. They understand exactly what systematic, democratic organization means and are afraid of it. With them it is simply the old cry of "stop thief."

There is another element who oppose it on the same grounds. These are the politicians and political heelers who see in the organized democratic groups the destruction of the old political party system, and like the silversmiths of Ephesus they see their occupation passing. Still another element is certain subsidized newspapers who reap a harvest from organized plutocratic classes for propaganda favoring those classes. They also see danger to the source of their income. Last, and most lamentable, is a class of sincere social reformers, who have not studied the principles of democratic organization sufficiently to understand their application to social progress. "Class organization" and "selfishness" used together sounds plausible to them and they shy at it. So they turn to the construction of a new political party, with the same hopeless determination and misguided persistence of the Sibyls trying to carry water from the River Styx up the hill in a sieve.

There is no more legitimate reason for making the accusation of selfishness against the economic class group than there is for making the same charge against the family group.

It is true that selfishness has been rampant in the economic classes that are already organized, but unresisted power has always been selfish. Resistance to that selfish power is the present necessity of democratic organization. Resistance creates stability, power treats with power on equal terms, in the hope of equitable adjustment. Weakness before power under competitive action is hopeless.

The economic class not only furnishes all the necessary requirements as a

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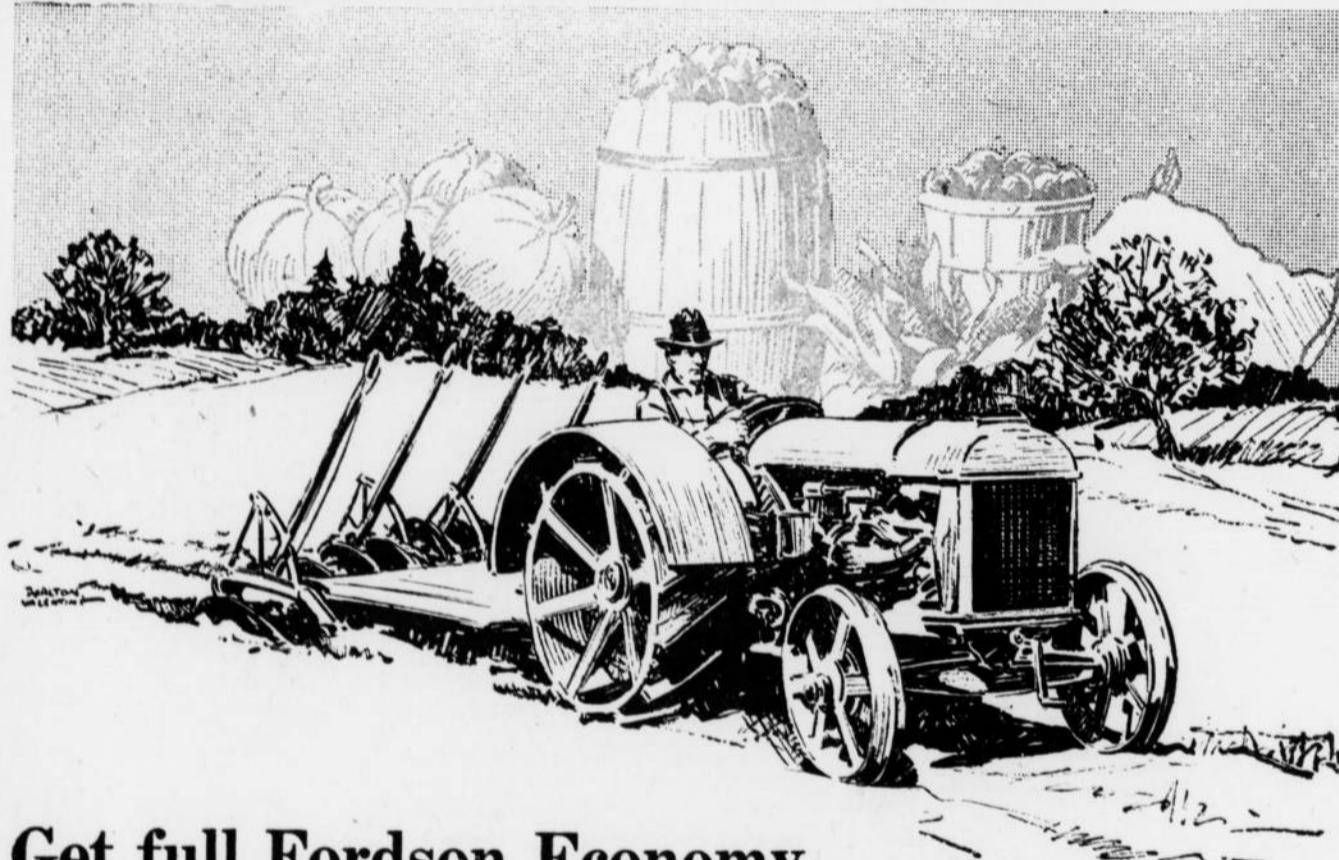
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Farmers who take pride in real efficiency and rock bottom operating costs aren't using either "good enough" tractors or "good enough" lubricating oil.

Thousands of Fordson users will drive their tractors out to the spring plowing with Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in the crank-case. Why? Because these farmers propose to make sure of securing all the work and economy which their Fordson can bring them.

They find that Mobiloil "BB" leaves less carbon and thus reduces power waste and the need for frequent cleaning of cylinder heads, valves and spark plugs.

They find that Gargoyle Mobiloil maintains a lubricating film which minimizes kerosene leakage past the piston rings. They find that Gargoyle Mobiloil lubricates every

friction surface under all conditions of climate, load and soil.

Like the Fordson Tractor, Gargoyle Mobiloil has proved its economy and efficiency everywhere in Canada and in every country in the world.

### A Specialized Product

Gargoyle Mobiloil is produced by lubricating specialists who are recognized the world over as leaders in lubricating practice. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured from crude oils specially chosen for their lubricating qualities.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured by processes designed to bring out the highest lubricating value for Automobile, Tractor and Truck lubrication.

### Warning:

Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name Mobiloil, (not Mobile), and for the red Gargoyle.



Make the chart your guide

## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloil in Canada

basis of democratic citizenship organization for economic and political activities, but it is the only basis on which groups can be organized with reasonable hope of solving social problems on the basis of justice and unselfishness.

#### Economics Basic

Economic interests are at the very base of our social structure, and until economic problems are solved in the proper adjustment of economic relationships, social conditions will continue to be wrong between individuals, classes and nations; they will be wrong from the ground up. If the relationships between the economic classes can be adjusted in accordance with the true social laws of life, other social problems will almost automatically adjust themselves. When we learn to trade right we will have largely learned to live right. When man trades with man, class with class, and nation with nation in accordance with the true principles of trade, the world will be living in accordance with true social principles, and civilization will be perfected. As long as trade is carried on barbarously our so-called civilization will never rise above the level of barbarism.

The immediate problem before us is that of economic class adjustments. These adjustments must be made on the basis of equity and justice. Depredations and piracies of class against class must cease. The value of each industry or occupation must be measured by the value of its service and remunerated accordingly. In making these adjustments each and every legitimate industry or occupation must be represented by the highest possible intelligence. There is just one logical hope of getting a representation in conference where these adjustments will be dealt

with who control each industry through organization, develop a spirit of cooperation and speak with the highest interest concerning their own interest. This will be done by the class groups. It can be done in this way. Individuals can not do it. Parties are worse than useless.

#### Conflict of Forces

natural forces, working themselves out in the development of social order, are in the process of throwing up these organized groups, and their manifest destiny is to bring order out of the present chaotic trade conditions, and thereby lay the foundations for world peace and social perfection. The birth and development of this new order will necessarily be slow. Before it can be fully established a conflict of social forces, perhaps the greatest of all the ages, seems inevitable. The two contending forces in this conflict will be organized plutoocracy on one side, pitted against organized democracy on the other. Involved in it will be the old social laws which have been operating in social development from the beginning, viz.: competition and co-operation.

This conflict will be staged right across the deadline between the false and the true social laws. Plutocracy, with its forces mobilized in highly organized groups, these groups co-operating on the basis of their common plutoocratic interests, will be entrenched on the competitive side of this deadline. Democracy, with its forces mobilized on exactly the same basis, will be entrenched on the co-operative side of it.

Plutocracy is the product of competition, and will exist and dominate all other social elements so long as our social system is based primarily on competition. Plutocrats are successful competitors. Plutocracy is a product of a false law, and together the product and the law stand or fall. Plutocracy could no more exist under a scientifically operated co-operative social system than a fish could live out of water.

#### Triumphant Democracy

Democracy can be established only on the basis of co-operation. The great masses of the people have failed in the competitive struggle, and are being harder and harder driven by the operation of this false law. Their vision is clarifying and they are seeing that they must destroy competition or be destroyed by it. They are marshalling their forces in stable groups, each organized on the basis of a common interest. These groups will be gradually federated into one great co-operative force, mobilized on the common

ground of all-embracing democracy.

Democratic forces have been much slower mobilizing than have those of plutoocracy, but while—

"Slow are the steps of freedom,  
Her feet turn never backward."

When these forces are finally thus marshalled the irrepressible conflict will be on. The conflict between democracy and plutoocracy; between civilization and barbarism; between man and money; between co-operation and competition; between God and Mammon. To say that democracy will fail will be to say that the design of nature in creating a social being and bringing him into obedience to social laws has failed. It will be to say that nature has failed in her supreme effort; to say that wrong is stronger than right, error stronger than truth, Mammon stronger than God.

It will not fail. It can not fail, be-

cause the Supreme Power that flung the numberless hosts of worlds out into infinite space, set them whirling in their fixed courses, lit them with effulgent splendor and revealed them to the eye of man, has this work in hand and will not let it fail.

#### Reaching the Limit

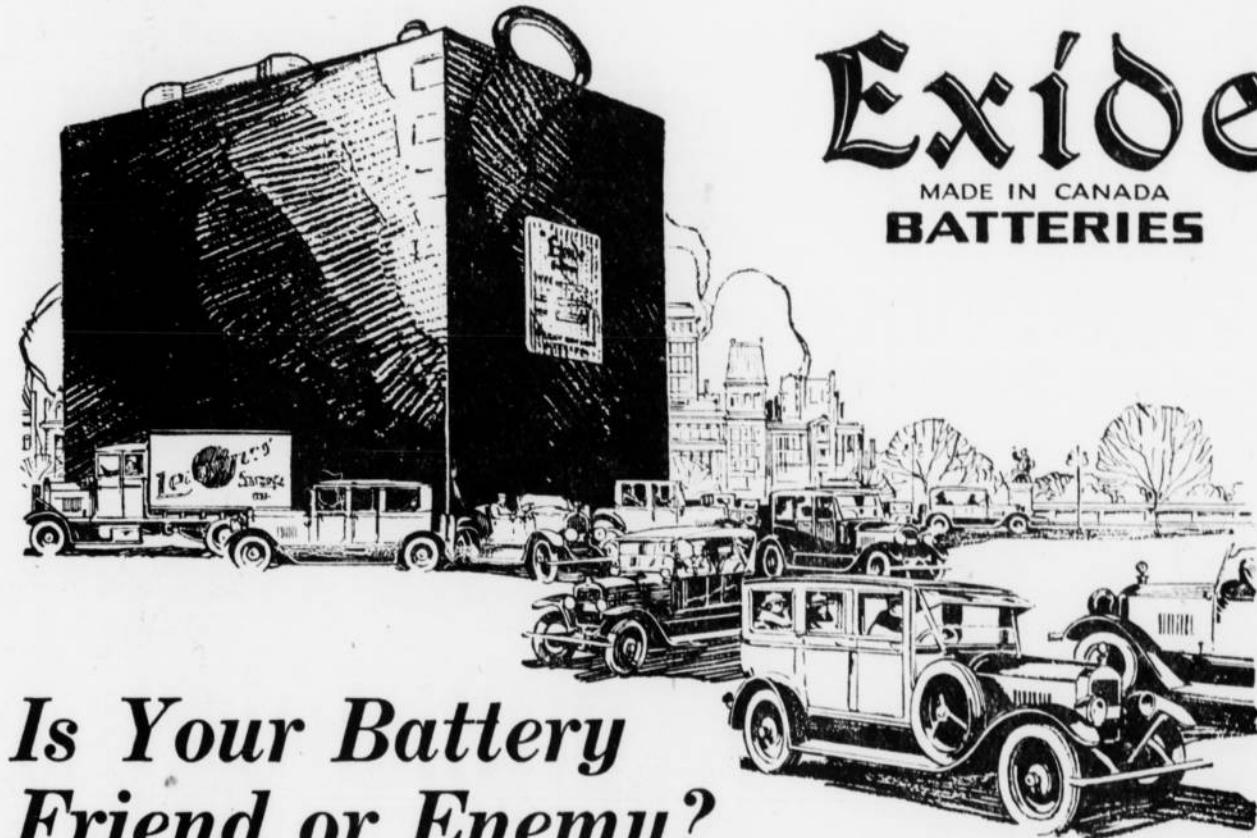
We all have to pay for our experience, and when with the experience gained we are able to trace down to their source the results and returns obtained, we usually figure that we have made a good investment. When a firm is forced to the limit of their capacity of doing business by the results obtained from an advertisement, they must naturally set a high value on the paper which carried their ad. Mr. Stacey, of Messrs. Stacey and Brillon, Keddlestone, Sask., in writing us re advertising, made the following comment in his letter:

"I hardly think you will get any more business from us this winter as orders are coming in faster than we can catch the fish, and all from our Guide ad. We advertised in several other papers, but find it is a waste of money. You sure have the advertising paper."



THE TIRE SENSATION OF 1921  
WILL BE YOUR CHOICE FOR 1922

**Exide**  
MADE IN CANADA  
**BATTERIES**



## Is Your Battery Friend or Enemy?

There is solid satisfaction in a loyal battery—one that you can rely on to do its duty in your car and never leave you in the lurch.

But a frail, untrustworthy battery is about the most pesky thing in motordom.

It is up to you whether your battery is friend or enemy, or it will be, when you choose a new car or replace the battery in your present car.

When you have an Exide, you know there will be instant response as your foot touches the starting pedal. Click! and the road is bright from your lights. Never does your motor lack the spark to give it life.

Yet bodily comfort is not all you get from an Exide Battery. You get pocket-book comfort as well, because the Exide lasts so much longer.

Before you buy a new car, find out what kind of battery it has. If it is an Exide, it is significant of quality throughout. When you have to replace your battery, insist on an Exide, and if you have any trouble in getting one, let us or our nearest district distributor know.

#### District Distributors

Crawford Battery Co. Limited  
650 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

T. H. Peacock  
216-12th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Lemery-Denison Electric Limited  
11-23rd St. W., Saskatoon, Sask.

F. C. Young Limited  
309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Carter-Jones Electric Co. Limited, Swift Current, Sask.

**EXIDE BATTERIES OF CANADA, LIMITED**  
153 DUFFERIN STREET, TORONTO

**THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR**

## SCALE AND RASH ON CHILD'S HEAD

**Scalp Sore and Inflamed.  
Cross and Fretful. Lost  
Sleep Cuticura Heals.**

"From early infancy my little girl had a scale and rash on her head and her scalp was sore and inflamed. She was cross and fretful and suffered loss of sleep. Her hair would not grow, and her head was disfigured.



"This trouble lasted for several months and I finally sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Then I purchased a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and now she is healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lydia E. Kling, 760 Ashland Ave., Ocean Park, Calif.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyman's, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

## Wool for Sweaters

\$2.50 a Pound Delivered

Superior quality English Spun 4-Ply Hand-Knitting Wool. Beautiful solid colors and heather mixtures, direct from English spinners.

Write for FREE sample card showing 25 shades actual wool.

**English Wool Company**

Dept. M3. 275 Craig St. W., Montreal

### NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company offers for sale approximately 5,000,000 acres of Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes, for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. Hay Cutting Rights and Timber Permits are issued, and applications for Mining Leases will be considered.

For full terms and particulars apply to  
Land Commissioner.  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg



PUT  
**RED CROSS**  
TRADE MARK  
**PICKLES**

through your chopper, serve with meat or cheese sandwiches and listen to the expressions of delight from your guests. The flavor and spices are delicate and appetizing.

Try Them Today.

### No Lack of Material for Study

HERE is no lack of material for study, these days, concerning political topics. Women's clubs have a mine of information at their very doors if they will only make use of it. The daily papers carry very full reports of the debates of the House of Commons, and The Grain Growers' Guide carries each week a letter from our special correspondent at Ottawa outlining the most important happenings of the week. A careful reading of these will keep one well informed as to the trend of events at Ottawa. Some of the locals of the United Farm Women of Ontario have subscribed to a copy of Hansard and intend to follow the debates of the House of Commons very closely. It is to be doubted, in these busy days, if very many of our farm people could find the necessary time for a close study of Hansard, but they can at least watch the daily papers and the weekly magazines.

With an election in sight in Manitoba, and with the decision of putting candidates in the field in support of the provincial platform of the United Farmers resting upon U.F.M. members there is room for some very splendid debates. The women of Saskatchewan will find excellent material for study in the review of the legislation passed by the session of legislature for this year. In Alberta the daily papers carry full reports of the discussions in the legislature, and this session is of peculiar interest to the farm women, as it is the first session of the legislature with a farmer government.

Discussion of public business clears the understanding of it. It would be a wise plan, where women have a club, to appoint a member or a committee to be prepared to give a digest of the most important current events. Possibly one could be appointed to comment on provincial matters and another on federal, or the topics could be given according to subject. This would help to start discussion and to create interest, and will tend to make the members well informed on important matters. Will you not see to it that the women in your immediate neighborhood take the opportunity to make themselves acquainted with their country's public business?

### Exposing Children to Disease

In these days of baby welfare clinics, district nurses, medical officers of health, etc., not to mention lectures and articles on health subjects, one is rather taken aback when they are greeted with such words as, "Well, the children will be sure to have it sometime, and the sooner they take it and get over with it the better," the "it" referred to being some infectious disease.

I would like to impress most emphatically upon every man, woman and child who reads this article that it is not necessary for every child sooner or later to have mumps, measles, whooping cough or any other infectious disease. Parents and guardians who knowingly expose their children to infection or allow their children when suffering from an infectious disease to mix with others are to my mind guilty of a crime. I will now give the facts on which I base my statements.

If every child had to have the various infectious diseases usually peculiar to children there would be very little use in having public health laws, and quarantine and fumigation would not be necessary. Since we have these protective laws and regulations whose aim is prevention, then, unless the men who made these laws are wholly wrong, the possibility of the prevention of some diseases is attainable. Seeing that is the case, we ought to make up our

minds to assist in preventing disease.

The older a child is when it takes these diseases the greater are its chances of recovery. Statistics prove that. And, thirdly, the child from whom your child may take the disease may have it in a very mild form, but with your child the same disease may develop its severest form. Your child may develop complications far more disastrous than the original disease which you thought your child might as well have and get over with it.

The complications which may develop may be: The lungs may be affected, making the individual more liable to take colds or to develop that much-dreaded disease, tuberculosis; the heart may be weakened, rendering strenuous work impossible; hearing or sight may be hurt, thus lessening the enjoyment of life and possibly the earning capacity of the individual.

Much more could be said on the above subject, but in closing I would like to warn mothers that should their children contract some infectious disease, to take every possible care that the rest of the family are not exposed to it; to use every precaution which common sense deems advisable, and wherever possible to secure advice from a good medical doctor.—Mrs. J. H.

### Want Opinion of Farm Women

The Countrywoman would like to draw the attention of our women readers to the contest which we announced in the issue of March 8. We have offered \$30 in prizes for the best letter on the subject, Do You Want Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer?

We want the well-thought-out opinion of farm women, for they are the only ones who can accurately answer the question. An honest answer to that question from the woman who lives on the farm will enable us to get for our readers very valuable information concerning the factors that make for success or failure on the farm.

Already the letters are pouring in, but the contest does not close until April 25 and we are anxious that still more of the farm women enter the contest. Judging by the letters already in, feeling runs pretty high on both sides of the argument, but we want more than "feelings" on this subject—we want well-thought-out reasons.

If you had a daughter of marriageable age would you, in the light of your experience as a farm woman, want her to marry a farmer and make her future life on the farm? If so, why, and if not, why not?

The letters must not exceed 600 words in length, must be written on one side of a sheet only, name and address of sender should be written on a separate sheet, with a statement of how many years the writer has lived on a farm, the kind of a farm she lives on and the distance it is from the railway. Names of contributors will not be published if the writers so request. Prize winners will receive money in May.

Address all letters to the Editor, Women's Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

### The Modern Mary and Martha

The lessons concerning everyday life which are found in the Bible are as true today as they were centuries ago. One of the most familiar stories is that of the two sisters who were essentially



Gaspereau Village, Nova Scotia

different in their outlook on life. The capable, bustling Martha was so absorbed in her work of providing for bodily needs that she neglected the welfare of the soul. Mary, on the other hand, realized the importance of paying attention to spiritual things when the Son of God visited at the home.

There still are many women who put housekeeping before homemaking. We all are acquainted with the person that lays a lot of emphasis upon having a spotless house and after her work is over she has no energy left for anything else. The blinds are kept down for fear of stray sunbeams fading the carpet in the "parlor," and the sofa cushions sit up in a stiff, uninviting way. Anyone who puts a chair out of place or leaves a paper on the table is scolded and chased out for making the room untidy.

At the end of a day spent in scrubbing and polishing our modern Martha is worn out, and certainly cannot be bothered to read to the children or to teach them nursery rhymes. Naturally they would rather spend an evening in a poolroom than in an unattractive home.

But the Mary of today is different. She is a real homemaker, who believes in taking an hour with her children instead of spending that time polishing woodwork or silver. The house must inevitably fall to pieces some day, but the soul of a child is eternal. In a real home there is no such antiquated thing as a "parlor"—the living-room is where the family can gather at the end of a day's work to relax and enjoy each other's company.

The homemaker is a woman who takes time to read to her children, them their A, B, C's at an early age, and to tell them Bible stories. The mother plays accompaniment to the songs the members of her family sing. Outside the home for entertainment, one way of keeping boys and girls busy is to see that the social life of their life is not neglected and to make sure that amusement of the right type is made available for them. Parents who go to dances and parties with their young people not only keep track of their activities but stay youthful themselves.

In reality, success in life depends on a person's scale of values. A woman who puts housekeeping first usually loses hold on her family, while she who places homemaking in its rightful position may have a few specks of dust on the piano, but has a tremendous influence upon the lives of the rising generation.

### Manitoba To Have Open Shelf

Following the example of Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba has established an open shelf in connection with the travelling libraries. Of the three provinces now having this plan Alberta has given it the longest trial, and the success in Alberta has been the inspiration for the extension of the idea in both of the other two provinces. The idea behind the open shelf is the provision of books of a more technical nature to those out of touch with the reference libraries in the larger centres. It makes it possible to provide the right book to the right person, and is a great boon to the more serious minded reader who wishes to pursue some particular course of study.

The plan adopted in Manitoba differs just a little from the other two provinces in that a membership fee of one dollar to the Extension Library Association is necessary before one can get the books. This membership fee entitles the member to borrow books for two years. Full information regarding the libraries may be obtained from the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture.

## Business and Finance

### Income Tax Returns

FORMS for use in making returns under the Dominion Income Tax Act are now available at post-offices throughout the country, and must be filled in and returned to the Inspector of Taxation by April 30. Persons liable to taxation are required to file returns without waiting for any notice or demand, and any person, whether liable to taxation or not, must make a return if requested to do so by an official of the income tax department. Beside reporting his or her income, the taxpayer is required to calculate the amount of tax payable, and at least one-fourth of the tax must be paid at the time of filing the return. The balance, with interest at six per cent. per annum, must be paid in three instalments not later than the last day of June, August and October.

### Farmers' Returns

Farmers and ranchers are required to make their returns on a special form and must give an itemized account of all receipts from the sale of farm produce and livestock, as well as income from other sources. From the gross income deductions are allowed for the expense of running the farm and for repairs and depreciation of farm buildings, machinery and livestock. Household and personal expenses, however, must not be included in the deductions.

The act allows an exemption to single persons, widows and widowers without children of \$1,000, and to married persons of \$2,000. A person who is unemployed or is a widow or widower with a dependent child, or brother or sister or with a dependent parent is also entitled to an exemption of \$2,000, while a widow or with a dependent child under an incapacitated child of is entitled to the same exemption. An exemption of \$200 is also allowed for each dependent child under

### Rate of Taxation

The rate of taxation is on a graduated scale. The normal tax is 4 per cent. on incomes up to \$6,000, and eight per cent. on incomes exceeding that figure. Then there is a surtax on incomes over \$5,000, and this rises from one per cent. on the first \$1,000 over the \$5,000 mark to 65 per cent. on anything over \$1,000,000.

The section of the act stating who must make returns reads as follows:

"7. (1) Every person liable to taxation under this act shall, on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, without any notice or demand, and any person whether liable to taxation hereunder or not, upon receipt of a notice or demand in writing from the commissioner of taxation or any officer authorized to make such demand, deliver to the minister a return, in such form as the minister may prescribe, of his total income during the last preceding year. In such return the taxpayer shall state an address in Canada to which all notices and other documents to be mailed or served under this act may be mailed or sent."

### A Strong Farmers' Company

The financial statement of the Minnesota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, whose head office is at Beulah, Man., recently issued, shows this old established farmers' company to be in a sound position in spite of an unusual number of fires during 1921. The company paid to farmers during the year over \$100,000 in compensation for fire losses, the amount paid being only a few thousand dollars less than the receipts from assessments and cash premiums. The business of the company is increasing rapidly, and there was over \$46,000,000 of insurance in force at the end of 1921. The surplus for the protection of policy holders, over and above the government standard re-insurance reserve, amounts to \$694,949.09.

At your death your troubles end and your wife's begin, unless—well life insurance for instance.

### C.P.R. Earnings in 1921

For the year ended December 31, 1921, the Canadian Pacific Railway earned 11.5 per cent. on its \$260,000,000 common stock, as compared with 11.4 per cent. in 1920. The surplus of the year, without including the revenue from land sales, amounted to \$3,942,591.

The outstanding feature of the figures submitted is the reflection of strict economies which permitted the company to achieve the result shown in the face of a considerable decline in gross earnings from the record figures of 1920, the decline in working expenses being proportionately much greater than the reduction in gross expenses. Gross earnings for the year were \$193,021,854, as compared with \$216,641,349 in 1920. Operating expenses stand at \$158,820,114, as compared with \$183,488,305 in 1920.

After the usual 10 per cent. dividend the company had a surplus of \$775,391 on railway operation, compared with \$450,359 in 1920, and a surplus of \$3,187,199 from special income account, compared with \$3,166,448 in 1920.

Following is the statement of earnings for 1921 and 1920.

	1921.	1920
Gross earn.	\$193,021,854	\$216,641,349
Working exp...	158,820,114	183,488,305

Net earn.	\$ 34,201,740	\$ 33,153,044
Fixed char.	11,519,072	10,775,409

Surplus	\$ 22,682,668	\$ 22,377,635
Pen. fund	500,000	500,000
Pref. div.	3,227,276	3,227,276

Net profits	\$ 18,955,392	\$ 18,650,359
Com. div.	18,200,000	18,200,000

Net surplus	\$ 755,392	\$ 450,359
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### Special Income Account

Spec. income	\$ 10,987,199	\$ 10,966,448
Dividends	7,800,000	7,800,000

Balance	\$ 3,187,199	\$ 3,166,448
Prev. bal.	18,580,291	15,413,843

Special income	\$ 21,767,490	\$ 18,580,291
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### Ross Alger Liquidation Plans

In order to meet creditors' demands as far as possible, after the realization of the assets of W. Ross Alger and Co. and of W. Ross Alger and Co. Ltd., the formation of a new company, W. Ross Alger Corporation Ltd., to deal exclusively in bonds and investment stocks, has been arranged. The capital of the new company is \$50,000 divided into 5,000 shares of \$10 each. The purchasers of shares in the new company will receive only one share for every two shares paid for, the other share being allotted in the name of the Traders' Trusts Company to be held by it as authorized assignee of the above companies, and the dividends from these shares will be divided pro rata among the creditors until such time as all liabilities of the above companies are paid, when the trustee will transfer these shares to the shareholders who paid for them in the first instance.

### Shareholders Plan Legal Action

A circular has been received by a number of shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada, from a committee of Ontario shareholders, demanding co-operation in taking legal action against certain directors of the defunct institution. It is stated that it is the intention to engage the best legal advice available for the purpose of proceeding both in the civil and criminal courts against the men whom this committee thinks are responsible for the losses the shareholders of the Merchants Bank have suffered.

Thrift is a virtue. An endowment policy with a good life insurance company is one of the best incentives to systematic saving.

## Popularity Ever Increasing

The Pure Deliciousness of

# "SALADA"

Natural Leaf Green Tea is recognized, as the tremendous increase in the demand for it shows.

H306

Try it to-day— You will like it



Buy Diamond Ware or Pearl Ware kitchen utensils and save work. They are so clean, with a flint-hard, smooth surface that wipes clean like china. No scouring, no scraping or polishing. Just use soap and water.

Every conceivable pot and pan is made in either Pearl or Diamond Ware, the two splendid quality SMP Enamelled Wares. Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside, snowy white inside.

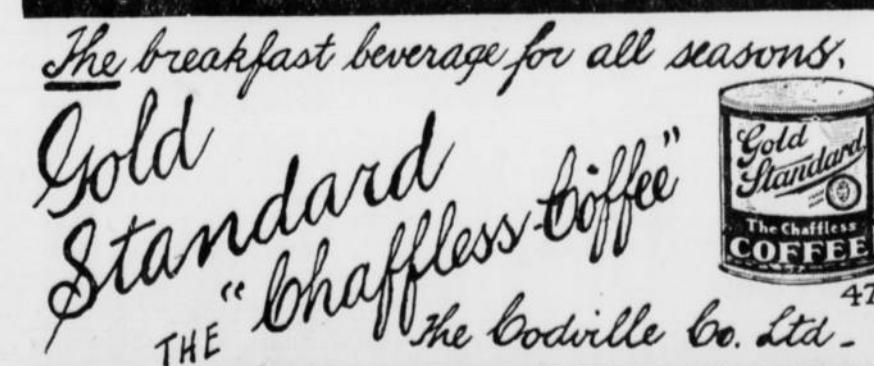
Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of grey and white enamel inside and out. Either ware will give long service. Ask for



## Pearl Ware or Diamond Ware

MADE BY  
THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED  
OF CANADA  
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG  
EDMONTON VANCOUVER CALGARY

57



47

## Dear Boy and Girl Friends—

Did you ever know that I am the best old Santa Claus ever? Well, I am, and I've got just the dandiest surprises for all my boy and girl friends that you ever saw. Do you want to hear about them? All right, I'll tell you.

## I'm Giving Away Five Doo Dad Books Every Week

First of all I'm going to give away, every week, from now till the end of June, five of my dandy Doo Dad Books. I've already given away a lot, and you can see on this page who is getting them this week. Aren't they the happy boys and girls, and wouldn't you be glad, too, to get your name published in The Guide as one of the five best, and to get one of my big Doo Dad books sent you with my compliments!

### It's Easy as Easy to Get Them

For it's easy as easy. All you've got to do is color one of the Doo Dad pictures in The Guide (it doesn't matter which week you do it from) and send it in to me, and for the five best that I get each week I'll give a Doo Dad Book to each of these boys and girls. But that isn't all.

### There's a Prize for Every Boy and Girl

Whether you get one of the Doo Dad Books or not, I'm going to give you a prize, for I don't want to disappoint any of my friends, and you're one of my friends and I won't disappoint you. So when you get this Doo Dad picture out of The Guide colored, you put it in an envelope and address it to me, and besides the picture you also put in an envelope with your name and address and a one-cent stamp on it. And just as soon as I get your letter I'll take your picture and put it with the others till the end of the week. But the very same day I'll send you in your own envelope (the one with your name and address on it) two brand new Doo Dad pictures

## Here's What You Do



Color the Doo Dad Picture on this page

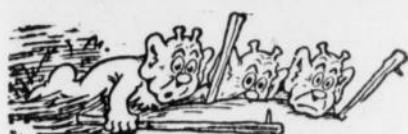


Send it to Doc Sawbones



He'll write you all about the \$500.00 Coloring Contest

## Looking the Winners Over



## Winners of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest

### For Week Ending March 18, 1922

EDWIN DUPUIS, S., SASK.  
VERNOL LEDENE, B., ALTA.  
Y. PREVOST, W., ALTA.  
FOSTER SINCLAIR, Y., SASK.  
LENA SUDERMAN, W., MAN.

Watch this space next issue for March 25 winners. You can compete for the Doo Dad book prizes every week if you wish.

Doc Sawbones

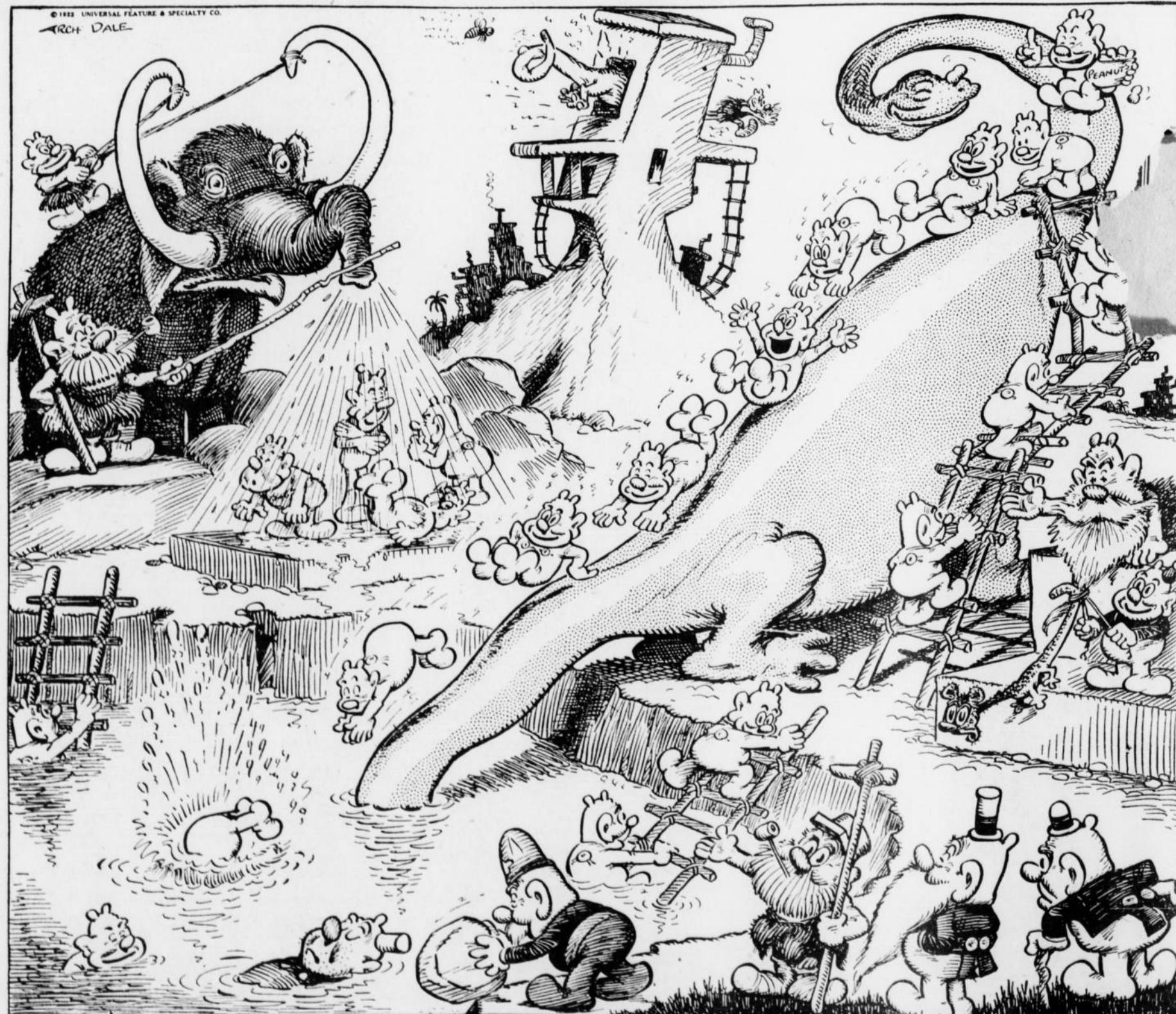
that have never appeared in The Guide. These are different pictures from the ones in The Guide, and I'm only going to send them to my boy and girl friends who do as I say.

### Do You Want Some of the Dandy Prizes in My \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest?

And besides that I'll tell you all about my big Coloring Contest, where you color pictures out of the Doo Dad books themselves. For in this big contest I'm giving away about two hundred prizes. Say, they're dandy prizes and worth more than \$500.00 altogether. There's watches and clocks and rings and brooches and rifles and baseballs and gloves and knives and flashlights and snapshot albums, and mirrors and brushes and combs and tie pins and cuff links and watch chains and bracelets and beauty pins, and pocket scissors and thermos bottles and drills and dishes and silver and hammocks, and—well, I can't begin to tell you all of them. But I will if you write me like I just told you, and I'll send you a picture of all the prizes, too.

Now, you can take your crayons and color the picture right on this page, and write your name and address at the bottom, and send it to me, and also send me a stamped envelope with your name on it, and right away I'll send you the two new Doo Dad pictures and tell you all about the \$500.00 Doo Dad Coloring Contest. I'll be looking for your letter by next Wednesday sure. You old friend,

Doc Sawbones



THE DOO DADS IN THE PREHISTORIC

While the Doo Dads were taxi-ing over the prehistoric land of Doo, the driver invited Doc Sawbones and all of his little companions to take a swim in the prehistoric swimming hole.

Doc called out to the Doo Dads and said, "How many would like to go swimming?" A loud chorus of happy voices immediately replied with "I do!" "Take me, Doc!" "Me, too!" So straight down to the swimming hole the queer taxi took them. The driver climbed down and called to the keeper of the pool, "A party is here, ready to swim, get your animals out."

Soon, there came the aged keeper with two of the strangest, largest monsters you can imagine. One was a long-haired, wooly mammoth, with long curling ivory tusks on his head. The other was a great, great long slick Oilskinizzard, as he was called by the prehistoric Doo Dads. At first the visitors couldn't imagine what the keeper was going to do with these two weird animals. Soon, however, he put them to work—then the

Doo Dads saw a shower bath and a long, slippery slide. Whoopie! So here they are, running up the ladder as fast as their short little legs can carry them, up onto the neck of the Oilskinizzard; then, with wild cries of delight, down they slide and, "ker-splash" —into the water they go!

The wooly mammoth is the shower bath. He dips his trunk into the water, then sucks and sucks until his trunk is chuck full of water. Then the little Doo Dads all scamper to get under the shower.

Sleepy Sam is lazily floating around, sound asleep. Flannelfeet is soon going to awaken him by dropping a big stone into the water near him, which will splash water right into his face.

The driver of the taxi is telling Doc Sawbones all about the swimming hole—how it was made and how the animals were trained. Doc is wishing that his little Doo Dads had just such a place as this in their own Wonderland of Doo.

# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

## Wheat Prices

The Editor—I have just returned from across the line, having visited for some time around Grafton, N.D. The second week in February, the farmers drew wheat into Grafton, for which they were paid \$1.44 per bus. This wheat would not have brought one dollar per bushel in the elevators here, as it would have been called three or four northern, while there it graded No. 1. Now what is the matter? We know the United States is exporting wheat, and we also know they are not doing business at a loss. The only conclusion I can come to is, we are being held up here by everybody in the business, including what are called our own companies.

Winnipeg, Man. O. H. GILMAN.

## A Land Scheme

The Editor—It is a well known fact that during the last two years considerable areas of land have fallen into the hands of the municipalities through the failure of the former owners to pay the taxes. This applies both to farm lands and town and city lots, the greater portion of the land in question being unimproved. This, of course, is chiefly the result of speculation. People bought vacant land expecting the "boom" to last forever, and hoping to make their fortune without working for it, and now they are paying the penalty of losing the stakes with which they nabled. This has not been the case with land that has been sold for taxes, but as apply in a great many cases.

None of the land has been sold at tax and some one else is now bearing the taxation, but a large quantity has sold and has been left in the municipalities. The question arises as to what the municipalities

do with the land which they acquired in this way and which is producing no revenue. The present is for the municipality to sell the soon as it can find a buyer who is to pay the arrears of taxes and

It would suggest that a much better plan would be for the municipalities to retain ownership of the land, both urban and rural, and lease it to bona fide builders and farmers on terms that would ensure its use and occupation. This would enable those who want land to secure it without any capital outlay and would turn the vacant lands into a valuable revenue-producing asset. To induce settlers to invest their capital in improvements, it would be necessary to give long leases; in fact a perpetual lease would probably be desirable, with the provision, however, that the land should be revalued every few years and the rental increased or reduced as circumstances might warrant.

Land is at present more or less of a drug upon the market, but if history repeats itself, as it always has done, the tide of immigration will soon be flowing this way again, and there will be a big demand for land, both in the country and in the cities. If the old system is followed, the speculators, as in the past, will reap the biggest harvest. If my suggestion is followed, the land can be saved for the actual settler, and the community will benefit both from increased production and from the revenues to be derived by the leasing of the lands, which are now an embarrassment rather than an asset to the municipalities.

Winnipeg. M. A. YOUNG.

## International Tariff Commission

The Editor—With reference to economic determinism as a cause for war, may I have space in your columns to set forth the value of an international tariff commission, whose duty it will be to study economic and industrial conditions generally in different countries, especially in manufacturing nations, costs of living, rates of pay, capacity to produce, average output per capita, capacity of factory equipment, intelligence of labor, etc., so as to measure as well as may be possible the production per capital and then estimate what protection industries in different countries should have, so as to afford capital and labor adequate protection from ordinary competition of other nations, but more especially from "dumping" competition.

The very existence of this commission should have a beneficial effect upon those statesmen in different countries who believe in high tariff, as well as on the minority parties who believe in free trade, or low tariff. The decisions of such a commission would act as a leveller of conflicting opinions, for the opinion of this body would carry weight everywhere.

The McKinley Bill played havoc with the tin-plate mills of England, and caused great suffering there. Such a commission would have furnished evidence which might have prevented an excessive tariff, while yet affording means to enable the United States to become independent of the English mills.

An international tariff commission, or international industrial observance commission, could become a very beneficent agency for world peace so far as tariff wars are concerned.

Such a commission might well study local conditions so as to be able to advise against the development of an industry in any country through the support of a high tariff when such an industry should be properly reserved to the nation which could best manufacture these goods, for the dream of industrial idealists is that every country should manufacture those things which it is best adapted to make, and this commission would be a definite means to that end.

May I quote the vice-president of a great New York bank, who says that an international tariff commission would be a good thing if the world had reached that development of comity and international mindedness which would cause it to use such a commission to gather information and make recommendations. Such a commission, by the very fact of its being in existence, would have a great influence in the economic councils of every nation.

St. Paul, Minn. J. W. HAMILTON.

## Provincial Banks

The Editor—I should like to see an article in The Guide discussing the pros and cons of the provincial governments issuing their own money, thus taking the power to issue money away from the banks and keeping it for the Dominion or Dominion and provincial governments.

I fail to see why either government should have to hand over their credit to a bank or other money power and pay big interest, when they could issue money at cost on their own credit.

Has the gold standard era passed away? It seems to me that it has. The banks issue money on their own and their borrowers' credit, and exact up to 10 per cent. interest on each dollar they lend, and they lend the same dollar over and over again to different borrowers the same day.

The bills the banks issue promise to pay bearer five, ten, twenty dollars, as the case may be, it is well known that there is hardly one fiftieth enough gold to pay these bills, therefore the banks are broke. Why are they not in the hands of the receiver?

The ideas and questions in this letter are not entirely my own, but we have been discussing them in the U.F.A. and wish to know more.

Kirriemuir, Alta. WILFRID JACKSON.

## A Picture

The Editor—A short time ago a certain M.P. in the East described the western farmers as an opulent class, who sow in the spring, harvest in the summer, and go to California to put in the rest of the time.

It is a pretty picture, but it is not—alas!—a true one. I have another picture fresh in my mind at this moment. A short time ago, a western farmer of the type that governments and politicians call "highly desirable emigrants"—a man who has given his best to the West, and brought up sons and daughters—came into the country general store. He had just received the returns for his car of oats, and the net loss thereon was over \$300. He paid his store bill. The storekeeper had a box of apples on the counter, freshly opened—rosy red and inviting. The farmer looked at them hard.

Then he said: "I really can't afford it, but—by George!—I believe I'll take a quarters' worth of those apples; my boys haven't had an apple this year!" There was a note of pathos in the thing that would have moved a marble statue, and the tears nearly came to my eyes. Here was this horny-handed son of toil, this industrious, thrifty Scot—just the type that our eastern economist points to with pride as the man to build up Canada—toil for a twelve-month, and his sons and daughter and wife with him, and out of all the wealth they have produced, they cannot have 25c worth of apples. Think of it! Is it any wonder we get socialists? How many of the eastern gentlemen who like to see these hardy settlers colonize the Last Best West, because it brings grist to their mill; how many of them, if they saw 25c worth of apples lying on the sidewalk in front of them, would not kick the apples contemptuously aside?

Such anomalies cannot continue. The men on the prairie are thinking, and their thoughts taking concrete form. All the West will not be fooled all the time.

H.M.R.

## Canada's London Office

The Editor—While on a trip to England this winter I thought it only proper that I should visit the Canadian government building and offices in the largest city in the world, and also the chief city in the British Empire—London. After some trouble I eventually went to the C.P.R.

# WIN

## This Real-Gasoline Auto for Boys and Girls \$150<sup>00</sup> in Other Prizes SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

Teacher put 80 squares on the blackboard and in 15 of the squares she put figures. Then she said to the class "These figures can be made to spell out three words. The three words will tell you who is going to be first this month. It's a hard puzzle but it can be done and there are wonderful prizes for the boys and girls who can solve it. Now what is the answer?"

### HOW TO SOLVE IT

Each figure represents a letter. The number in each square indicates the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance "A" would be represented by the figure 1, because it is the first letter of the alphabet. "B" would be indicated by the figure 2, because it is the second letter of the alphabet. "C" would be indicated by the figure 3, and so on. Look at the figure 20 in the first square. It represents "T" because "T" is the twentieth letter of the alphabet. Now get a pencil and paper, figure out what letter the number in each square stands for and when you have them all, arrange them in their proper rotation, so as to spell out the three words called for. It is not an easy puzzle, but with patience and diligence it can be done and if you can solve it correctly, you may win this real Gasoline Driven Motor Car, or one of the other fine prizes.

Copy your answer upon a plain sheet of paper as neatly as you can because neatness, spelling, your writing, punctuations and general appearance of your answer count in the final awarding of prizes, if more than one is correct. Put your name and address in the upper right hand corner of the paper. If you write a letter or wish to send anything else besides the answer to the puzzle put it upon a separate sheet of paper. We will write to you as soon as your answer is received and tell you if your solution is correct and also send you a complete illustrated prize list of the grand prizes that you can win.



### PRIZE LIST

PRIZE	VALUE
1st—Genuine Culver Racer	\$250.00 (or its cash value on request)
2nd—Handsome Bicycle, boy's or girl's style	\$50.00
3rd—Genuine Gold-filled Boy's Watch	25.00
4th—Beautiful Girl's Wrist Watch, genuine gold-filled	25.00
5th—Real Autographic Folding Kodak	20.00
6th—Moving Picture Machine with Charlie Chaplin film	10.00
7th—Lovely Doll Carriage and big beauty Sleeping Doll	6.00
8th—Solid gold 14k Signet Ring	5.00
9th—Genuine Waterman Self-filling Fountain Pen	2.50
10th—Real Eversharp Silver Pencil	1.50
And Five Cash Prizes at \$1.00 each	

### What Others Have Done You Can Do!

Here are the names and addresses of only a few of the hundreds of boys and girls to whom we have already awarded big prizes:  
1920 Culver (\$250.00) Gordon Glasgow, Welwyn, Sask.  
Niagara Car (\$150.00) Mac Cassidy, Andover, N.B.  
1920 Culver (\$250.00) Earle Beatty, Earl Inlet, B.C.  
Helen Smith, Edmonton, Alta.  
Scotland Peony, Beatrice Hughes, Haselmere, Sask.  
\$600.00 cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.  
\$600.00 cash, Gee, R. Deacon, Balcarres, Sask.  
\$150.00 Cash, Bryden Foster, Leamington, Ont.  
\$25.00 Gold Wrist Watch, Ada M. Durst, R.R. No. 1, Williamsburg, Ont.

We will send you the names of many other prize winners, too, so that you will be able to see that what these boys and girls have done you can do. Only boys and girls under 17 years of age may send answers and enter this competition, and each boy and girl will be required to perform a small service for us. The contest will close on July 31, 1922, at 5:30 p.m. Get busy and send your answers this very evening.

Address: The Prize Man, Department 6, 253-259 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

## Agents Wanted

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## Fire and Hail

### The Agricultural Insurance Company Limited

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GENERAL AGENTS - REGINA

## SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

### Hundreds of Other Prizes

To enter this Contest, re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and send your answer to us with your Name and Address. We will then send you a BIG PRIZE LIST of the dandy prizes we are offering and particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfil. This condition is ever so easy, and need not cost you one cent of your money to fulfil. The prizes are bigger and better than ever, so send your answer NOW to

Selfast Specialty, Desk 12, Toronto

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The farmer of today mixes his own concrete for such jobs as building fence posts, silos, well tops, foundations, feeding floors and sidewalks. The

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is a standard quality farm-size mixer. Simple to operate, loads from one side, dumps on the other, or both operations on same side. Built with skids or mounted on trucks, with or without engine, as desired. We build larger sizes for bigger work.

Write for full particulars.

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Portage la Prairie, Man.

## WRIST WATCH FREE



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Write or wire our Canadian manager.  
DOUGLAS LORIMER, KITCHENER HOTEL, REGINA

## When Albert Fosse Wanted More Money He Became Our Local Representative

Albert Fosse is a Saskatchewan farmer who uses his spare time as a Guide representative for his district. He likes this work, for he knows he is rendering an appreciated service to the farmers in his community.

His odd moments recently brought him \$32.55 in less than a month. Wouldn't you like to have our check for a similar amount?

And his is by no means an exceptional case, as hundreds of other part-time workers are regularly earning extra cash in this way. For instance, Albert Laycock, from Manitoba, sent in \$15 in subscriptions in one week, and Lloyd Bradshaw, from Alberta, sent in \$23.50 in about a month.

### Let Us Make You the Same Offer!

The same opportunity is now open to you. We need Representatives who can devote part or all time to this pleasant work, and are willing to pay well on a Salary and Commission basis. We want one Representative in each district. Women do as well at this work as men. You need no experience. You can make a good income immediately by making use of your spare time.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Gentlemen—I am interested in your Salary and Commission proposition for Guide Representatives, and believe I could look after your subscriptions for this district. Send me (without obligation on my part) full particulars of your offer.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

POST OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_

PROV. \_\_\_\_\_

office and they told me that the government offices were at No. 1 Regent Street.

What was my surprise on arriving there to see that British Columbia has a very good display, all the downstairs or main floor was entirely given up to B.C. display, in fact they were the tenants of the building, while a small white pasteboard hung in the window announcing that the first door to the right (a small dark door) led to the chief offices of the Dominion of Canada, which were located upstairs. I met many young men who were interested in Canada, all had found difficulty in locating the Canadian government offices.

Do we really want to impress the British public with the importance of Canada as a home for Britshers, who are desirous of emigrating, mostly young men and women, and youth is what we want in this new land of promise? Look at Australia! They have an impressive building, well located, that it would be nearly impossible to visit London without seeing Australia House. They have a grand display, free moving picture shows of Australian life, and special, very cheap fares for young men and women of good character, and physically fit. While I was there a ship load of the best type left for Australia, while the boats to Canada are not more than one-tenth filled.

New Zealand also have a fine building, and it is easy to locate. It looks to me as though our late minister of agriculture thought that the British Columbia building would be a good place to locate the offices of the Canadian government—up on the shelf.

The C.P.R. offices are not the place, for future Canadians to get information about Canada from; they are out to sell tickets on their boats and railway. I hope that the next time I visit England, Canada may have an office worthy of this great country, located in London.

Benito, Man.

CHAS. W. BANKS.

### Score Card for Debating Contests

The Editor—I would like to bring to the attention of those concerned with our debating contests a matter of some importance to their success. A score card, to my mind, should be framed with the view of indicating the chief requirements of effective speaking, and help the judges to make a correct decision.

The score card adopted, which has only three divisions—argument, delivery, and rebuttal—is not only inadequate for the purpose, but, in itself violates one of the prime requisites of intelligent discussion—that is, accuracy. Delivery can only properly apply to the "manner of utterance," and we can decide the quality of the delivery without even knowing the language of the speaker. It should therefore not be made to cover such things as diction and grammar.

In our local association we have for years used a card which has given every satisfaction, and I ask its consideration by those in charge of our debates. By its use a judge may have his whole attention on the addresses while they are being delivered, and need not have his thought detracted by taking notes until after the speaker has finished. And an accurate decision of the merits of a debate is made comparatively easy through the aid to a proper analysis afforded by the various headings on the card. This score card is also a help to debaters as it indicates the essential requirements of effective address.

Speakers	SCORE			
	Delivery 25	Diction 10	Grammar 10	
CARD	Arguments 25	Arrangmt. 10	Rebuttal 20	Totals 100
No. 1				
No. 3				
No. 2				
No. 4				

Royalen Association. F. HOWELL.

### Wheat Board Wanted Now

The Editor—I will just write a few words on how it looks here if the Wheat Board is not set before seeding time this year. A big acreage will not be put into crop at all this year, because of the way we farmers have been getting it put over us for the last two or three years on account of freight rates and speculators.

I have paid about \$880 more freight on my wheat this year as I would have paid before the freight was raised some years ago.

I also figured up here the other day and if we had had a Wheat Board, I would have made about \$2,075 more than I did last fall.

Lots of farmers are leaving, some have left and lots more will leave a year from now, and before. It is this way all over.

Kenaston, Sask. FRED SCHULTZ.

The Editor—if we should get a Wheat Board for 1922, I propose that every farmer be asked to set aside every year one per cent. of his total crop returns. That one per cent. to be put in one big fund, so if the government set the Wheat Board again aside the farmers could be right there and start a pool for themselves. What do you think?

Sibbald, Sask. HENRY PADBERG.

### Broken C.P.R. Agreement

The Editor—in a recent issue of The Guide reference is made to the C.P.R. breaking its agreements. Let me inform you that, in addition to the instance referred to, the premier of B.C. has been to Ottawa complaining that the C.P.R. with

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## The Weyburn Security Bank

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the sanction of the Railway Commission, has deliberately been breaking the agreement under which B.C. agreed to become part of Canada, viz., equal railway rates with the rest of the Dominion. For some years the agreement was kept, but now that B.C. is well established as part of Canada, her rates are raised because of the expense of tunnelling through the Rockies and Selkirks," whereas if the C.P.R. made the Yellowhead Pass, as intended, such extra expense would have been avoided. If for her own reason she chose a more expensive route, she stands the extra cost, and not treaties and covenants.

Victoria, B.C.

F. W.

### An Engineering School

The Editor—Believing that the engineering school which we insist on point could be carried on with benefit in many communities during winter months, where competent men are conducting garage and repair businesses, I am forwarding you an account of the same.

We organized a ten-day engineering school, the object being to give automobile or gas engine owners a clear insight into the construction, operation and repair of the gasoline or auto engine.

For this purpose we secured the use of a public hall, and a small gasoline and auto engine for demonstrating purposes, also a blackboard to assist in lecturing. Our class was drawn chiefly from the

country, the enrolment being over thirty, and conducted from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. By bringing lunches and making coffee together, the noon meal was taken care of, while those coming from a distance were able to go home in time to care for stock.

Our work began with an endeavor to show the class the fundamental principles of the gasoline engine, considering first the different parts, mechanical, electrical, gasoline; then by gradual stages we considered the function of each part; the centring of engine as a starting point for setting timing gears, the function of carburetor in making gas, the different forms of electrical equipment, high or low tension for igniting gas at proper time, etc.

By illustrating on the blackboard, then turning to the engine, the class was able to readily understand the working principles of the gasoline engine, and leaving the simple engine it was not difficult to show the same principles applied to the four cylinder or auto type.

Our class showed keen interest and appreciation from the first until the concluding day, while the youngest, a boy of about fourteen, showed himself quite capable, without previous experience, of starting and properly operating the gasoline engine.

Pambrun, Sask.

H. P. FINCH.

W. Poersch, of Brunkild, Man., welcomes the establishment of The Open Forum and suggests the following matters for discussion: The marketing of the produce of the farm so as bring the producer and the consumer closer; The completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the use of the Canadian Merchant Marine in trading through Hudson Bay; the removing of all obstacles to trade both internally and externally.

# Provincial Association Notes

## PORTAGE DISTRICT CONVENTION

United Farmers of Portage la Prairie held a very successful convention on Friday, March 10, in which the work of the district was reviewed and preparation made for coming activities.

An address by Vice-president W. G. Rathwell, was very much appreciated. He presented in very effective form the main objectives of the Farmers' Movement and urged strongly that every local and individual member should devote themselves to working for larger membership. "Don't criticise but come in and help." "Our success at last election shows another milestone in our onward march." "Idealism in our movement is one of the good signs." "Fidelity and integrity on the part of the individual is of the greatest importance." "If the individual is as true as the organization we cannot fail." The enthusiastic applause with which his address was greeted indicated a fine response to his appeal.

### The U.G.G.

C. Rice-Jones, the general manager of the United Grain Growers Ltd., then addressed the convention, dealing with the general objectives of the Farmers' Movement and the position occupied in it by the farmers' company. He dealt with various points in the criticism thrown at the movement through the company, partly as a result of the unrest caused by the gradual lowering of prices on farm products, while prices of other commodities remained high and emphasized the desire of the company to render every possible service to the movement generally. He emphasized the importance of the business end of the agricultural industry and insisted that there must be definite movement toward putting the farmers' business in every respect on a business basis. He invited farmers generally to use the company in order that it may be enabled to render yet more effective service. Following his address he dealt with many questions which were asked from many points of view with regard to the company, and its methods. His ready frankness and willingness to deal with any question that might be propounded were much appreciated and the farmers of the Portage district certainly have a much clearer conception of the company's work than ever.

### Evening Program

The evening session the chair was held by Geo. Dunn, the vice-president of the association. Josiah Bennett who is inter, as for many winters past, still very engaged in organization work, for a few minutes. Ben Richardson presided the convention in regard to the problem of screenings, urging that it is better to pay the thresher to take the seeds out of the farmers' grain than to ship them away. He had also on exhibition for illustration of his topic several different kinds of screenings used in connection with the threshing process. Mr. Gemmell, of Bagot, delighted the audience with several Scotch songs. Miss Marion Smith gave an instrumental solo which was much appreciated.

An important feature of the evening session was a very practical and inspiring address by Miss Mabel E. Finch. She drew attention to the fact that rural people are coming to hold a central place not only in this province but throughout the civilized nations of the world, and emphasized the necessity of their training and organizing themselves to solve their own problems. She mentioned many requests coming to the Central office for relief and indicated that at the present time the funds available are very limited. The work of the Juniors was dealt with in an interesting and sympathetic way. The Junior movement is developing rapidly. Through the efforts and the fine spirit of our teachers among the New Canadians it is spreading in the newer districts of the

## WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

### Shipped direct to Western Farmers

We are shipping choice cleaned White Blossom Sweet Clover to Western Farmers at \$6.00 per bus., f.o.b. Stouffville, Ontario. Bags extra at 40c. This Clover will not winter kill like other clovers. It grows early in spring and very fast, making an abundance of hay if cut between June 15 and July 1. For pasture it surpasses all other clovers and will grow and do well on almost any soil. Sow from 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Order immediately for this spring planting. We will be pleased to mail samples and quote price delivered your station.

## TODD & COOK

Seed Merchants

STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Reference: The Bank of Nova Scotia, Stouffville, Ont.

province. She urged that more vitality and personal initiative should be put into our work in order that yet fuller service may be rendered to the Canadian people generally. Words of praise were heard on all sides regarding Miss Finch's address, and she can be assured of a hearty welcome at any time to the Portage district.

### Resolutions

The following resolutions were presented and adopted by the convention:

"Whereas financial conditions are such that in many cases the banks will not loan money to farmers unless they have gilt-edge security.

"And, whereas, through a Rural Credits Society farmers can get money on less security for a longer time at a lower rate of interest.

"And, whereas, we consider that such an organization would greatly assist farmers in clearing and breaking up land which would make it a greater asset to our municipality, and, whereas, the rural credits have had a fair trial in the province and have proven to be satisfactory as well as beneficial.

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the U.F.M. of Portage la Prairie, in convention assembled, place ourselves on record as being in favor of our municipal council granting the request for rural credit societies when such request is made by any portion of our municipality in accordance with the provincial act."

### Wheat Board

"Resolved that the Portage District U.F.M. place itself on record as being unanimously in favor of the re-establishment of the Wheat Board; also in favor of lower freight rates and government inspection of eggs."

"Whereas, the price of farm commodities has practically reached pre war prices, we make strong recommendation that \$35 per month be the wage for men hiring from spring till fall, and also a bonus of \$1.00 per day during harvest and threshing to men who prove their value. We would also recommend that men be paid \$30 per month who do not stay the whole season."

"Whereas, in the past income tax forms have been issued so near the time they have to be returned thereby causing much inconvenience.

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Portage District U.F.M. petition the government to issue income tax forms not later than January of each year."

### ENTERPRISE AT SINTALUTA

Percy Trout, secretary of the Sintaluta local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has hit upon a novel plan for the collection of membership fees, his plan being, as stated below, to forward a blank cheque on each of the local banks, along with an appeal for support, to each of the unpaid members of the local. This plan is good as well as novel, and does not leave any loophole for members to say they have not had the matter brought to their attention, while at the same time the way is made as easy as possible. Other local secretaries may well take this method into consideration. Mr. Trout's letter reads in part as follows:

"We are planning a get-together evening some time in early spring, having prominent speakers present; possibly our federal and provincial M.P.s, representing our constituency, some head of our agricultural, social or other provincial departments, and also to hear reports from our delegates to the annual convention.

"A banquet at a really nominal admission fee, and the evening concluded with dancing, would, I believe, prove an added incentive to a representative gathering.

"Now I want to send a special invitation to every member and wife for this gathering, and to include in same envelope a blank cheque on each of our local banks, with a strongly worded appeal for each member's moral and financial support, together with a statement of fees now due the association.

"Have you any literature that would bear on above appeal that you would wish to furnish me? If so please send some to me at your earliest convenience."

The Organization Department replied in the following terms:

"We are glad to have your interesting letter and to note the effort which your organization is putting forth to renew the interest of your members in the association or to give them an opportunity to be minded of the benefits which they are receiving from it. We certainly hope that your effort at having a get-together evening will prove successful.

"We are sending you forward under separate cover a number of each of our pamphlets No. 7, which perhaps you are not altogether familiar with and our Form Letter No. 8, to remind members of fees due. We are sending this letter with a view to having it give you some suggestions possibly for the letter which you intend to send out yourself."

### WHEAT BOARD AND FREIGHT RATES

The questions of the re-establishment of the Wheat Board and the reduction of freight rates were under consideration at the last meeting of the Fram local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and after full discussion a resolution dealing with each subject was passed unanimously, as follows:

"Resolved that this local of the Sask. Grain Growers' Association goes on record as strongly in favor of the re-establish-

ment of the Canada Wheat Board to market the 1922 crop, and until such time as world conditions become normal, believing that the Canada Wheat Board will stabilize the markets and sell the wheat crop with greater advantage to the producer and thus help western agriculture as well as improve business conditions generally. And we urge the member of parliament for our constituency to use his best efforts to have the necessary legislation enacted at the ensuing session of parliament so that the Wheat Board may be re-established in time to handle the 1922 crop."

"Resolved that this local of the Sask. Grain Growers' Association urge upon the member of Parliament representing our constituency to do all in his power to have freight rates on grain, livestock, lumber and coal reduced at once to the 1917 basis by act of parliament, if other means fail."

### CALDER RE-ORGANIZING

A communication has just been received from Philip Schneider, of Calder, Saskatchewan, in which he states that he has been approached by some of the farmers of the district with a request that he would re-organize the local Grain Growers' Association at that point. Another person was the secretary of the local, but owing to the fact, apparently, that he is now teaching school, and has not the time necessary to devote to the affairs of the local, interest in the latter seems to have gradually dwindled until it has arrived at a comatose condition. Seeing, however, that the farmers themselves are aroused to the necessity of re-organization there is every hope that the local will once more be placed upon a sound basis and supplies have been sent forward to Mr. Schneider to enable this to be done.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 24, 1922

**WHEAT**—Markets during the week have been steady with occasional weak spells caused by reselling of May wheat futures by large holders. Chicago markets has dominated local values to a large extent, the amount of business passing here being of very small proportions. Little grain is being disposed of by the producer and any pressure on the market has been by the grain trade disposing of grain for American and British interests who had previously bought it here. Exporters report prices too high to compete favorably with other markets, and this is reflected in the cash markets where there is only a very moderate demand for any grade, and only the fact that there is little cash wheat for sale prevents the small premium on the higher grades from disappearing.

Opinions as to the future trend are divided as usual with unsettled conditions in Europe, about the only bearish argument in sight.

**FLAX**—Market has declined in sympathy with South American seed and values of grain. There is, however, good buying of cash flax, with stocks at the terminals passing into the hands of crushers for spring shipment.

**OATS**—Prices show a decline of several cents per bus. for the week. Demand has been dull for both cash and futures and very little business has been done, spreads remain practically unchanged.

**BARLEY**—Market has been dull and featureless and fluctuations within narrow range. Some improvement noticeable in demand for cash barley, but offerings continue extremely light.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Week Year				
	20	21	22	23	24
<b>Wheat</b>					
May 137	135	137	135	134	133
July 135	133	134	132	130	130
<b>Oats</b>					
May 48	48	48	47	47	47
July 48	47	48	47	47	48
<b>Barley</b>					
May 66	65	66	66	65	66
July 64	63	64	63	64	64
<b>Flax</b>					
May 236	233	232	230	230	238
July 234	231	230	229	229	236
<b>Rye</b>					
May 105	103	104	102	102	101
Week Ago	105	103	102	101	100
Year Ago	105	103	102	101	100

### WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle, 1,682; hogs, 2,502; sheep, 323. Last week: Cattle, 1,504; hogs, 2,924; sheep, 367.

Trade this week on all grades of cattle has been much firmer than last week, and prospects are for a steady market. Good stockers and feeders are in good demand and good light-weight, fat butcher steers and heifers are selling exceptionally well. There is also a good demand for thick-fat, heavy steers good enough for export, but plain, heavy cattle are rather disappointing. Following are a few representative sales made by us during the past week:

2 steers from Killarney, 7½c per lb.; 1 steer from Killarney, 7c; 2 steers from Killarney, 7c; 3 steers from Isabella, 7c; 6 steers from Snowflake, 6½c; 1 steer from Kenton, 6½c; 2 steers from Browning, 6½c; 63 feeders from Speers, 5½c; 1 heifer from Killarney, 7c; 4 heifers from Isabella, 6½c; 4 heifers from Killarney, 6c; 1 heifer from Browning, 6c.

The hog market opened Monday at 11½c and has advanced until today they are strong at 12c. Sheep and lambs are in good demand. Real choice lambs are bringing 9½c to 11½c. Choice sheep 6½c to 7½c.

Do not forget to bring with you health certificate covering your cattle. This is very important.

The following are present quotations: Choice export steers ..... \$6.75 to \$7.00 Prime butcher steers ..... 6.25 to 6.75 Good to choice steers ..... 5.50 to 6.00 Medium to good steers ..... 4.50 to 5.50 Common steers ..... 3.50 to 4.50 Choice butcher heifers ..... 5.50 to 6.50 Fair to good heifers ..... 4.50 to 5.50 Medium heifers ..... 3.50 to 4.50 Choice stock heifers ..... 3.00 to 4.00 Choice butcher cows ..... 4.50 to 5.00 Fair to good cows ..... 3.75 to 4.50

### WHEAT PRICES

Mar. 20 to Mar. 25 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 20	131	137	129	119	108	100
21	138	134	126	116	105	96
22	140	136	128	119	108	98
23	138	134	126	116	105	96
24	138	134	126	116	105	95
25	138	134	126	116	105	96
Week Ago	143	139	130	121	110	101
Year Ago	191	188	184	174	166	141

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,

March 20 to March 25, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	C. W.	
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## HORSES

## Importers of Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians

WE are closing out our stock of horses and have some exceptionally good Stallions for sale at half their value.

ALL GUARANTEED. WRITE US.

VANSTONE AND ROGERS  
NORTH BATTLEFORD SASK.

## THE ILLINOIS PERCHERON BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR SALES LIST, STALLIONS OR MARES  
address the Secretary.

J. L. EDMONDS URBANA, ILL.

FOR SALE OR HIRE ON FEDERAL PLAN—  
Percheron stallion, Major Max, \$813, black, rising four, weight 2,000, first in Edmonton and other shows, stabled by Ildefonse, Chicago champion, 1913. Belgian stallion, Duncan, 1395 (9734), bay, five years, weight 2,250, winner Edmonton and other shows. Both class 1 certificate. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS: ILLUMINE, 1911 champion, Brandon and Regina; Roland A, beautiful ten-year-old black, weighing 2,200; Lumine Perfect, two-year-old son of champion Illumine, imported dam, James Young, Newdale, Man.

FOR SALE—GRAND JIMMY, CLYDESDALE, rising five, BB certificate for Saskatchewan, recently inspected and sound, will weigh over 3,000 pounds in show condition. Reasonable terms. Apply Con DeLaet, Benson, Sask.

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LANGFORD's Hope, 15587, schedule A, rising nine years, sure foal getter, first prize wherever shown and many times champion James Glover, Norgate, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, Ben B, 6170 (119465), weight 1,900, foaled April 19, 1914; sure foal getter; same route four seasons. P. H. Rudeen, secretary, Thunder Creek Percheron Club, Eskbank, Sask.

SELLING—THREE YOUNG CLYDESDALE stallions, two rising three, one rising five years, from imported mares by the champion imported stallion, Scotland's Major, 18369. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, MacRae, 18640, foaled May 23, 1915, 1,600 pounds in working condition, dark brown with white markings, broken to work, \$500. E. H. Davies, Excel, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, rising six, sound, sure foal getter; also a dark grey, rising three. Both good horses. Prices away down. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

FIVE BELGIAN STALLIONS, AGES TWO TO eight, chestnut and roan. Breeders' prices. Write Felix Ohberg, Amisk, Alta., for prices, terms and description.

CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE BERESFORD, 19292, rising six, black, first place local shows for two years. Your choice from three. Jas. T. Beattie, Oak Bank, Man.

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, WYOMING'S Heir, 11360, foaled May 10, 1910, weight one ton. Sell at sacrifice; have retired from farm. J. F. Grasby, Neepawa, Man.

SELLING—TWO BELGIAN STALLIONS, chestnut, eight-year-old, 2,100 pounds; three-year-old roan, weight 1,900 pounds. For terms, write Box 9, Venn, Sask.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLION, RISING seven, half brother to Marcus, 11058, international grand champion, 1920, sound, sure. Shuriner Bros., Cairns, Alta.

TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, BRED FROM imported stock, and sound, four and five years. Cheap for cash, or will exchange for cattle or work horses. Jas. R. Stewart, Keyes, Man.

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, REGISTERED, rising four, weight 1,750, serviceably sound, exceptional qualities, \$500. F. H. Duckett, Lacombe, Alta.

SELLING—PURE-BRED PERCHERON STALLION, Reg. No. 1000. Reason for selling travelled route for several seasons. Further particulars. M. Heatherington, Springfield, Man.

SELLING—CLYDESDALE, AGE FOUR, BROKE to harness, ten, class A certificate, size, quality. Must sell. McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask.

TRADE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION for car of oats, young cattle, cows, or small tractor. Box 20, Sceptre, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, five years, first-class certificate. Bargain. Geo. Desso, Oyen, Alta.

SALE OR TRADE—WELL-BROKE WORK horses. What have you to offer? Box 156, Airdrie, Alta.

FOR SALE—ONE PERCHERON STALLION, BY Calypso; also cart and harness. Dan Engelhardt, Hanley, Sask.

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE OR horses—Clydesdale stallion, Hillcrest Hercules, 14809. W. Sprout, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, rising eight, weight 1,800, sure foal getter. Price right. John Lippe, Gallivan, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, rising four, sure foal getter, works in harness. R. Henry, Gray, Sask.

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, rising ten years, class B. Price \$400. For particulars, apply A. H. Mynett, Vigilant, Sask.

SALE OR TRADE—EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED Clyde stallion, two years old. Paul Edwards, Shaunavon, Sask.

SELLING—40 HEAD WELL-BROKE HORSES, age four to eight, weight 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. John A. Bowie, Plastop, Sask.

LESLIE MARR, MILLET, ALTA., BREEDER of Percheron horses. Class A stallions for sale.

MAMMOTH JACKS AND FARM HORSES. B. Elder, Carrington, North Dakota

## FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wanted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 50,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

**COMMERCIAL**—12 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

## Various

**SELLING—CLYDESDALE MARES AND GELDINGS**; also pure-bred Shorthorn cows and heifers. These are well bred and priced to sell. Write for particulars. Chas. Ball, Spring Stock Farm, Lougheed, Alta.

**CHOICE PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLION**, big, sound and sure. Aberdeen-Angus bulls, Blackbird and Trojan Erica strains. Priced to sell. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask.

**SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE-BRED JERSEY** bull calf for heifer, also pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull calf for steers. J. T. Banks, Sintaluta, Sask.

## CATTLE Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS**, 16 and 26 months, good individuals, champion show stock blood, \$100 each. Will consider half cash or trade for good steers, market price. Norman Powell, Trux, Sask.

**PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—CHOICE** breeding bulls and heifers, also young cows in calf. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD MILK COWS**—Aberdeen-Angus bull, Heroine's Sultan, 15391 (250556), four years old. H. W. B. Macdonell, Edam, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS YEARLING** bulls and females, all ages. Clemens Bros., Sedgewick, Alta.

**WILLOW BEND FARM OFFERS REGISTERED** Angus bulls, ready for service. Quality and price right. T. S. Coyle, Eatonia, Sask.

**FOR SALE—EIGHT REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS**, price from \$50 up; choice stuff. Also a few females. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**SELLING—ANGUS BULL, RISING FIVE**, choice breeding, good individual. R. F. Curran, Dominon City, Man.

**FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS**, price \$75 up. Free from tuberculosis. N. E. McCallum, Roland, Man.

**SELLING—FOUR REGISTERED 15-MONTH** Angus bull calves, \$75 each. Wm. H. Mackee, Minot, Man.

## Shorthorns

**SELLING—DEEP RED, PURE-BRED REGISTERED** Shorthorn bull, five years old, guaranteed first-class breeder. Price \$85. Mrs. Wm. Henderson, Quinton, Sask.

**SELLING—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS**, NINE months, sire Lord Kitchener, 2,190 pounds, dams 1,400 pounds, one roan, one white, \$50 and \$40 each. Box 35, Venn, Sask.

**FOR REGISTERED SHORTHORNS OF HIGH** quality, right prices and terms. Walch Farm, Marquette, Man.

## Ayrshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED YEARLING AYRSHIRE** bull calf, \$60. Wm. H. Mackee, Minot, Man.

## Red Polls

## What All Farmers Should Know

HOW much is it worth to you to have a sire whose steers will be built on the same generous beef lines, and whose daughters will earn their living, and yours, too, at the nail?

For further information and literature write, P. J. HOFFMANN, Secretary, Canadian Red Poll Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED BULL**, age three, proved excellent herd header. Price attractive. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLLED** bulls, from imported sire, also a few choice females. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask.

4-6

## Holsteins

**HOLSTEINS—REGISTERED COWS, HEIFERS, BULL CALVES, GRADE COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES; EXTRA STRAIN** from champion bull, Inferno Woodcrest; herd under accredited system. Herman Roth, Rosthern, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PRINCE ORMSBY KORNDYKE**, aged four years. Here is sire of splendid dairy quality; guaranteed sure; passed recent tuberculin test. Price \$110. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man.

**SELLING—SIR NETHERLAND TENSEN**, \$75; dam first day, winner Edmonton, 60 pounds milk one day. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wiseton, Sask.

**HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, FROM GOOD** producers, ages one to nine months, from \$35 up. E. C. Pagan, Endcliffe, Man.

**HOLSTEIN BULLS—NINE MONTHS**, \$50; five months, \$40. W. R. May, Mantario, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, COWS** and heifers to freshen, also herd sires. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask.

**SELLING—CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS**, ANY age. Prices right. C. W. Thurston, Regina, Sask.

13-3

## Herefords

**PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL**, SEVEN YEARS old, weighs 1,900 pounds; name, Majestic 17th, 1962. Full particulars by enquiring. William Ramsay, Moline, Man.

**SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES**, all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

**FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED HEREFORD** bulls, ten months, \$75 each. James Kidd, Nokomis, Sask.

**FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED HEREFORD** bulls. Apply John W. Houston, Starbuck, Man.

11-5

## SHEEP

**REGISTERED OXFORD EWES, BRED TO** imported ram. Chas. Morton, Innes, Sask.

4-10

## SWINE Berkshires

**FOR \$9.00, CHOICE PURE-BRED BARKSHIRE** boars, six weeks, Ames Rival breeding; papers \$1.00. Also registered Hereford bull, Fairfax breeding, five years, \$100. Fraser McConnell, Sanford, Man.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BARKSHIRE BOAR**, two years. Price \$50. September gilts, \$30 each. Booking orders for April pigs. Percy Chambers, Bosissevain, Man.

**BARKSHIRE SOWS, BRED, \$55.** WHITE Orpingtons, White Rocks. Wm. Osborne, Malby, Sask.

**REGISTERED BARKSHIRE BREED SOWS, \$30** up. Write for list. A. L. Pearce, Lamont, Alta.

9-5

**BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR SPRING** pigs. Registered Berkshires, either sex. Price \$15. John Cameron, Roland, Man.

13-2

## Yorkshires

**WANTED—MARCH YORKSHIRE GILTS**, delivered at eight weeks old, for Community Breeding Club. Pedigrees essential. Send particulars and prices to Geoffrey E. Turnbull, Secretary, Kindersley Agricultural Society, Kindersley, Sask.

**I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR YORKSHIRE PIGS**, March, April and May litters, from prize-winning stock, \$15 and \$20 each. Pedigrees furnished. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, EITHER** sex, born January, 1922, \$15 each. Wm. H. Betson, Westlock, Alta.

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—FEBRUARY** boars, from large prolific stock, \$15. E. H. Davies, Excel, Alta.

**YORKSHIRES, BORN FEBRUARY 5, \$15, TEN** weeks. Theodor Friedricksen, Drake, Sask.

**SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, JUNE FARM** row. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man.

9-8

**YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12 EACH; PEDI**grees included. Loren Fox, Radville, Sask.

12-3

## Straws and the Wind

The saying that, "flying straws tell what way the wind is blowing" might be applied to the livestock business in Western Canada. The ready sales made by advertisers of livestock in The Guide would go to show that mixed farming is on the increase. And the livestock being bought is of the pure-bred class. Here are some results from Guide ads.:

"I wish to thank you for the success I had from ad. in one issue of your paper—cattle all sold." (Aberdeen-Angus)—G. A. Porchet, Youngstown, Alta.

"Please discontinue my ad. in Guide for Red Polls, as I am all sold out."—E. Kalding, Churchbridge

## Registered Seed Grain

**REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, \$1.75 bushel; Victory oats, second generation, 75 cents; Banner oats, third generation, 75 cents; sacks extra. Special price car-load lots in bulk. F.o.b. our station. Kjellander Seed Farms, Wilcox, Sask. 10-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED BANNER OATS IN** sealed sacks, second prize in registered class, provincial seed grain fair, Saskatoon, \$2.25 per three-bushel sack, or \$2.10 without registration certificate; sacks free. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 12-4

**REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, SECOND** generation, first prize provincial seed fair, Edmonton, germination 100%, sealed sacks, 75 cents; unsealed, 68 cents bushel; sacks 20 cents. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alta. 12-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED MARQUIS, SECOND** generation, choice, won prize at Chicago International, \$2.00 bushel; cleaned, sacked, sealed. Have Abundance oats. H. N. Fisher, Sedalia, Alta. 13-2

**REGISTERED ABUNDANCE OATS, SECOND** generation, 95 per cent. germination, perfectly clean, sacked, sealed, certificate attached, \$1.00 bushel. Jos. Speissel, Galilee, Sask. 12-3

**SELLING—300 BUSHELS REGISTERED** Marquis wheat, third generation, second prize, provincial seed fair, Edmonton, \$2.00 per bushel. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta. 13-2

**REGISTERED ABUNDANCE OATS, FIRST** generation, \$3.00 100 pounds; quantity unsealed, \$2.50. R. H. Carter, Muscow, Sask. 13-2

**REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, 90 POUNDS,** sacked, with certificate of pedigree, \$2.20. J. Wake, Borden, Sask. 11-3

## SEED GRAIN—Various

### We Can Handle Your Order

for any quantity of the following, which are specially selected, re-cleaned and suitable for seeding purposes:

**GOVERNMENT INSPECTED** No. 1 SEED OATS. No 1 NORTHERN, grown from Marquis seed.

**DURUM WHEAT** All samples have been tested for germination. Prices on application.

**MC MILLAN GRAIN CO.** 455 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

### Lloydminster District—The Seed Garden of the West

**ED BOBS** KITCHENER AND MARQUIS WHEAT  
RED BANNER GOLD RAIN  
16-W VICTORY AND LEADER OATS  
43 FEED GRAINS BALED HAY  
55 FREDERICK IND LLOYDMINSTER SASK.

**Do Not Take Chances on Your 1922 Crop by Sowing Inferior Seed**

WRITE US for samples and prices of our **LANG'S STRAIN REGISTERED MARQUIS** and **LANG'S CERTIFIED MARQUIS**. Both 100 per cent. pure. Weight 63 pounds per bushel. High germination. No Rust.

#### SMALL LOTS OR CARLOADS

**ANGUS MACKAY FARM SEED CO. LTD.** INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

**LOOK! READ THIS!**  
A SPECIAL OFFER TO YOU.  
WRITE AT ONCE FOR MY SPECIAL OFFER AND PARTICULARS.  
**SEAGER WHEELER'S SELECTED SEED** SEND for my seed list, particulars and prices of my Registered Marquis, 10B. Best selection of Red Bobs. Big cut in prices this season. Also Kitchener Wheat and my heavy-yielding strains of Registered Victory Oats and Gold Nugget Potatoes. Address  
**SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTHERN, SASK.**

**TEN CARS**  
**MARQUIS** Wheat, Five Cars Banner, Five Cars Victory Oats, suitable for seed; all grown under the rules of the C.S.G.A., and all eligible for registration. We also have three cars Marquis Wheat, cleaned and tested for germination; also three cars Choice Oats which we will sell on sample. Write or wire for samples and prices, quantity and quality wanted.  
**WOODWARD & COMPANY LIMITED** GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

**International Prize-Winning Pedigreed Seeds**

**REGISTERED** Second Generation Marquis Wheat, \$2.25 bushel. This wheat was third prize at Chicago International.

Pedigreed 1921 New Regenerated Abundance Oats, \$1.00 bushel. These oats won second prize at Chicago International. Seed for this crop imported directly from Gartons, England.

**H. G. L. STRANGE, TENN., ALBERTA**

**SEED GRAIN** Write for Samples and Prices  
**CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO. LTD.** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAY AND GRAIN MERCHANTS 174 KING ST., WINNIPEG

**FARM SEEDS—FINEST REGISTERED SECOND** generation Marquis, \$5.25 bag; Kubanks, \$1.70; spring rye, \$1.45; Excelsior flax, \$4.50; Red River, Early Peach Blow potatoes, \$2.00 bushel; Early Life, \$1.85; Norway King oats, \$1.25; Siberian millet, \$4.25; bromes, sweet clover, \$12.50 100; Hubam, \$2.00 pound; Vlurus gopher exterminator, \$3.00 tube. Many other lines. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 13-2

**FREE—SPLENDID PREMIUMS FREE WITH** orders for Harris McFayden seeds. You are going to need seeds of some sort anyway. Why not get a premium free? Prices right. Highest quality. Money-back guarantee. We want everyone to try our seeds, and we are going to pay you to try them this season. We know you will continue to use them next year. Investigate our remarkable offer. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Limited, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg.

**SELLING—WHEELER'S RED BOBS SUPREME,** \$1.50. First generation Canadian Thorpe barley, \$1.25; same barley, unregistered, 80 cents. Banner oats, first generation, \$1.00; Banner, unregistered, 75 cents; purity guaranteed. Chas. Grant, Box 66, Edam, Sask. 10-5

**SELLING—RED BOBS SUPREME WHEAT,** \$2.00 per bushel; sacks extra. Also 3,000 bushels Abundance oats, free from noxious weed seeds. B. Prosser, Evesham, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PURE LEADER OATS, O.A.C.** barley, absolutely free from noxious weeds. Small orders receive special attention. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 13-1

**FIRST GENERATION EXTRA NO. 1 GRADE** Victory oats, 60 cents. Garden, peas 30 cents pound; \$12 bushel. Percy H. Wright, Wilkie, Man. 13-1

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** \$14.100; also Kubanks wheat and spring rye, \$1.50 and \$1.00 bushel respectively, sacked. Charles Meek, Wallard, Sask. 10-4

**RUBY WHEAT, 60-DAY OATS AND BANNER** oats, from registered seed. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 5-11

**RED BOBS NO 43, AND HANNCHEN BARLEY.** The best of their kind. Prices and particulars. W. H. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask. 12-5

**SELLING—NO. 1 MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN** on breaking. Gold Rain oats; O.A.C. barley. Meadon, Selkirk, Man. 12-2

**GROW RUBY WHEAT—TEN DAYS EARLIER** than Marquis, excellent milling variety, escapes rust and frost. Our Ruby wheat is a pure line strain grown on new breaking, every sack approved by authorized government registered seed inspector, guaranteed pure, \$2.50 bushel, sacks included. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, St. Agathe, Man.

**BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT SEED YIELD-** ed, 1920, 54 bushels per acre; 1921, 51 bushels per acre, in Kelowna district, without irrigation, \$2.50 bushel, f.o.b. Kelowna. A. W. Cooks, Box 126, Kelowna, B.C. 13-3

**IMPROVED MARQUIS, GROWN UNDER THE** Canadian Seed Growers' Association rules since 1912, grade one northern, free from all impurities, high germination, cleaned, \$1.45 bushel; including sacks, \$1.55. A. H. Bryan, Bridgford, Sask. 9-5

**GROW DURUM WHEAT FOR CROP ASSUR-** ance and profit. Kubanks, \$1.50; Red Durum, rust-proof, high yielder, \$1.50; cleaned, sacked. Samples 10 cents. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 8-6

**QUALITY WHEAT, NEW PRODUCTION BY** Luther Burbank, very early, big yields, prairie-grown seed, \$3.00 bushel. Paul Richmond, Hardisty, Alta. 13-2

**EARLY RUBY WHEAT, OFF BREAKING,** clean dry sample, \$1.80 sacked. Edward Lumby, Heath, Alta. 9-6

**KUBANKA DURUM, RECLEANED, \$1.50** bushel, sacked. Sample on request. Melvin Hougen, Carruthers, Sask. 12-2

## Oats

### HEAVY SEED OATS

IN CAR LOTS

at reasonable prices for quick shipment.

Write or wire.

J. S. PALMER

ARTLAND SASK.

**FOR SALE—CAR VICTORY OATS, GROWN** from first generation registered seed and eligible for registration, free from wild oats, won seventh prize, Chicago International, and first, Saskatoon, with sample weighing 48½ pounds bushel. Price 65 cents. C. A. Fields, Herschel, Sask.

**LEADER OATS, AWARDED SECOND, SASK-**atchewan provincial seed fair, 60 cents bushel, sacks included. Delivery March 10. Vincent Baldock, Luseland, Sask. 5-8

**SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, THIRD** generation, cleaned, high germination test, 25-bushel lots or more, 50 cents bushel. Samples on request. Edwin Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 11-5

**FOR SALE—TWO CARS BANNER OATS,** two cars Victory oats; good germination; small premium over market. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 11-7

**LIBERTY HULLESS OATS—GOVERNMENT** germination test 97 per cent., \$2.00 bushel (34 pounds); bags free; less than three bushels, bag 20 cents. Hicks, Hathersage, Alta.

**SELLING—CAR OF LEADER SEED OATS,** mostly off breaking, good germination, 50 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Mervin, Sask. Jos. Barnett.

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



### Analyzing the Farmer's Job

I was thinking today of the numberless things that a farmer must know how to do, if he aims to succeed at his job here on earth, and have anything left when he's through! He must know how to handle a tractor or mule, a hired man, a plane, or a plow; he must know how to doctor a calf or a toe, a neighbor, a hen or a cow. He must have a fair knowledge of contracts and deeds, of checks, and divorces, and notes; of abstracts, of mortgages, due bills, and geese, of hired girls, and barley, and sheats. Then he must be a butcher to kill his own beef, and a builder to build his own shed; he must also be able to make his own will, his porridge, or even his bed. He must class as a painter to paint his own barn, and a cobbler to patch his own boots, and then be a nurse to help care for the kids when they're sick from corn-tassel cheroots. He must act as a plumber to repair his own drains, and to plumb up his credit and pipes; then he must be a judge, of the weather at least, and of cattle of various types. He must be a fair grafter to care for his trees and to hold his own place with the men, and be a good shingler to patch up his roofs and to cut his kids' hair now and then. He must serve as a tinner, a blacksmith, and cook, be a shepherd to pigeon and cat, be a gardener, tailor, well-digger and groom, and a farmer on top of all that!

**LIBERTY HULLESS OATS—SEEDED TWO** bushels acre, yielded 70 bushels, equivalent 105 bushels ordinary oats. Sacks containing four bushels, f.o.b. Grande Prairie, \$1.20 bushel; cash with order; sack 55 cents. C. F. Lossing, Beaverlodge, Alta. 12-3

**SELLING—2,300 BUSHELS BANNER AND 500** bushels Victory seed oats, germination test 100%. Samples on request. Offers solicited. D. William, Hardisty, Alta. 11-3

**FOR SALE—RE-CLEANED BANNER SEED OATS,** 2 C.W., weight over 40 pounds, 94 germination six days, car lots, 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Aldersyde, Alta. L. W. Barrett, Aldersyde. 11-3

**SELLING—BANNER OATS, GERMINATION** 96%, 50 cents bushel. O.A.C. barley, germination 95%, 65 cents bushel. All free from noxious weeds. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 12-4

**SELLING—NO. 1 ABUNDANCE OATS, WRITE** for particulars. Cleaned, bagged. Birtles, Wainwright, Alta. 12-3

**SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, 47** cents. Western rye grass, re-cleaned, nine cents pound. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 12-3

**FOR SALE—1,700 BUSHELS OF VICTORY** oats, grown from registered seed, 70 cents per bushel. J. Dawn, Ogema, Sask. 12-2

**SELLING—1,700 BUSHELS PURE LEADER** oats, no noxious weeds and cleaned, 50 cents per bushel. A. Partridge, Superb, Sask. 12-3

**FOR SALE—SEED OATS, OFFICIAL GER-**mination 97 per cent. Alex. McMillan, Juniper, Sask. 13-4

## Barley

**BARK BARLEY, GERMINATION TEST** 98%, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Headingley, Man. F. W. Watt, 507 Great West Permanent Building, Winnipeg.

**BEARDLESS BARLEY, GROWN FROM HAND-**picked seed, \$1.00 bushel; bags 50 cents extra. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 10-5

**MALSTER SEED BARLEY, CLEANED, 90** cents bushel. Fred Peacock, McAuley, Man.

## Flax

**FOR SALE—100 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX** seed, germination 98%, weight 60 pounds, grown from prize-winning seed. Sample free. C. Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 12-4

**CHOICE PREMOST FLAX, \$2.25 BUSHEL.** Clean Bark's barley, \$1.00 bushel; bags extra. J. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 11-4

**SELLING—GOOD SEED FLAX, RECLEANED,** \$2.50 bushel. A. H. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 11-3

**SELLING—PREMOST SEED FLAX, \$2.50,** sacked. A. Brenner, Tilston, Man. 13-2

## Rye

**SPRING RYE, FROM STEELE BRIGGS'** seed, free from noxious weeds, re-cleaned, selected AI seed, \$1.15 bushel. Rogers and Morris, Cereal, Alta. 12-3

**SOW FALL RYE FOR SUMMER PASTURE** in early spring. Seed for sale. Geo. Jones, Kenton, Man. 10-4

**FALL RYE, 90 CENTS, SACKED.** JAMES Rush, Peers, Alta. 10-5

## Corn

**IMPROVED SQUAW CORN—SEED THOR-**oughly tested and selected with special regard to roasting ears. Quarter ounce, 15 cents; half ounce, 25 cents; one pound, 40 cents. Edward Crain, Fortier, Man. 13-3

**RUSH'S EARLY GOLDEN JEWEL SEED CORN,** \$2.00 bushel; will mature anywhere. Spring wheat. Grows Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota, U.S.A. 10-5

## Grass Seed

### GRASS SEED

**BROME, 12c; Western Rye, 10c; Both Mixed,** half and half, 10c per lb. Of best quality—winning at Provincial Seed Fair. Free pamphlet re culture. Warehouse on track; prompt shipment. Allow 14 lbs. per acre. No order too small. Special price on car-load lots. We specialize.

**HALLMAN GRASS SEED GROWERS** BENTON, ALTA. On C.N.R. midway between Calgary and Saskatoon

**FOR SALE—SIBERIAN MILLET, CHOICE** re-cleaned seed of heavy yielding forage type, no noxious weeds, excellent drought resister, best variety for West. \$4.00 per 100. bags included. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 13-5

## Spelt

**SELLING—SPLET, HEAVY YIELDER, GROWN** from McKenzie's pure seed, cleaned and bagged \$1.00 per bushel. Mart

## Poultry Supplies

**INCUBATORS, POULTRY SUPPLIES.** CORRUGATED hatching egg boxes, 15-egg, \$2.40; 30-egg, \$3.50 per dozen. 40-page catalog free, gives full line poultry appliances. Write, Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 12-2

**INCUBATORS, NEW STORK, 120-EGG.** PEERLESS, 200-egg, Cypress brooder, new; everything complete, lamps, thermometers, egg tester. All for \$25, or trade for something, gas engine. B. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 11-3

**130-EGG WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND** brooder, complete, nearly new, \$18. Theodor Friedricksen, Drake, Sask. 11-3

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**TOULOUSE EGGS—BEFORE MAY FIRST,** 60 cents; after first, 50 each. Eggs from two unrelated pens 10 cents each over above prices. Start now for next year's matings with superb stock. Chas. C. Bray, Wolsley, Sask. 13-2

**ONE TOULOUSE GANDER \$6.00.** M. B. turkey toms, \$7.00. No smut Rose Comb Red cockerels, \$3.50, \$5.00. Single Comb Black Minnow cockerel, \$3.00. White Rocks, two \$5.00. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 12-2

**TURKEYS—BRONZE YEARLING STOCK,** outside all winter, \$9.00; hens, \$7.00; some gobblers, rising two years, \$10. Chas. Ewemy, Brandon, Man. 12-2

**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 CENTS EACH,** or \$40.00; from imported stock. Geo. S. Hewitt, Didsbury, Alta. 12-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN** drakes, from nine-pound stock, \$3.50; beauties. Fred Stearns, Lake Valley, Sask. 12-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, \$8.00; one one-year-old tom, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Mrs. Robt. Barber, Perdue, Sask. 12-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, 22 to 25 pounds, \$10. Herbert Fowler, Zealandia, Sask. 11-3

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18-22** pounds, \$9.00; later hatch, 16-18 pounds, \$7.00. Millard Green, Medora, Man. 11-3

**SELLING—FOUR BOURBON RED TURKEY** toms, \$7.00 each. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask. 11-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, 18-22** pounds, \$6.00. Pure Pekin ducks, either sex, \$1.75. Mrs. Vaughn, Simpson, Sask. 13-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$10.** Pure-bred Mammoth turkey eggs, 50 cents each. Thos. McKeand, Lampman, Sask. 13-2

**ROUEN DUCKS, \$2.50 SETTING TEN EGGS.** Orders filled in rotation. Order early. Castlereach Poultry Farm, Strasbourg, Sask. 13-2

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00;** geese, \$4.00. A. E. Elliott, Wisteton, Sask. 13-2

**BRONZE TURKEY HENS, 1921 HATCH, \$5.00.** W. Farmer, Odessa, Sask. 13-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,** \$8.00. Ray Usher, Provost, Alta. 10-4

## Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** strong, vigorous birds, from good laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00; young hens, \$2.50 each. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 9-5

**EGGS FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTONS,** 10 cents each. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 20 cents each. Good stuff. Geo. Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 13-6

**WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$4.00;** pullets, \$2.00; government inspected. Eggs, \$2.00 setting; fertility guaranteed. Dessert, Ridpath, Sask. 13-6

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,** choice utility stock, good winter layers, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 13-9

**STRICTLY PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** settings, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$9.00. H. A. Sorenson, Killam, Alta. 13-3

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, EXTRA** laying, prize-winning strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. G. P. White, Retuers, Sask. 8-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, McARTHUR** strain, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10, \$15. C. P. Klombe, Lashburn, Sask. 9-5

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** April hatched, three dollars each. Mrs. C. F. Smith, Miami, Man. 10-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PURE-BRED,** \$3.00. Thomas Pen-Hubury, Wallon, Sask. 12-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$2.50. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 9-5

## Rhode Islands

**ROSE SINGLE COMB REDS—WINNERS PAST** ten years, also egg-laying contest, Utility. My Reds won over all Reds, provincial show, British Columbia, 1922. Eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00; baby chicks, \$35.00. Robert N. Clerke, Vernon, B.C. 12-6

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS SOLD, HAVE** eggs from exhibition stock (first Winnipeg cock to nine standard-bred hens), \$5.00 for 15. Utility strain, \$2.00 for 15, \$10 per 100. J. J. Enns, Winkler, Man. 13-3

**RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, FROM** good laying, prize stock. Special offer, cockerels, \$4.00; three or more, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs in season. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 12-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. New blood for old customers. Winter laying strains. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 9-5

**207. R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, PRIZE-WINNING** stock, closing out price \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. C. Deer, Tiny, Sask. 13-2

**HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB REDS,** good layers, prize winners, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per 15. Chicks, 35 cents each. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 13-3

**ROSE COMB REDS—LARGE, WELL-BRED,** heavy layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 50; \$9.00 100. John Dredger, Winkler, Man. 13-3

**EGGS FROM CHOICE FLOCK OF DARK R. C.** Reds, laying strain, \$2.00 per setting; \$10 per 100. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 13-3

**SINGLE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNING** stock. Cockerels, \$4.00; settings, two for \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 19-5

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS** in season, first pen, \$2.50 for 15; second pen, \$2.00. Mrs. E. Pearson, Vanguard, Sask. 12-3

**CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB REDS,** \$2.25 each. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 12-3

**PURE-BRED R. C. RED COCKERELS, \$3.00.** A. H. Padham, Box 194, Biggar, Sask. 11-3

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$3.00** each. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 13-3

## Anconas

**SELLING—GIES AND SHEPPARD STRAIN** Rose Comb Anconas eggs, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$8.00. W. Hedges, Grey, Alta. 11-3

## Leghorns

**WON SECOND PEN, PROVINCIAL LAYING** contest, Indian Head, 1921, with my Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2.00 15. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 12-9

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—MY** flock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$4.50 50; \$7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 12-9

**SELLING—WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** Cranberry strain, \$2.50; two for \$4.00. Barred Rock cockerels, Coldham strain, \$2.50. Eggs, either breed, \$3.00 for 15. Follett Bros., Duval, Sask. 13-6

**BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS,** Brandon fair. Cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Hatching eggs, \$2.50 setting; \$6.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 12-2

**BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY** chicks. Our prices show big reduction this season. Write for price list showing our guarantee, etc. White Feather Poultry Yard Deloraine, Man. 8-6

**HATCHING EGGS AND CHICKS—SINGLE** Comb White Leghorns, winter layers. Write for price list. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, British Columbia. 13-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN** hatching eggs, bred from American champion, Everlay strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 for 15; \$15 and \$20 100. Alex. C. Heuser, Meleval, Sask. 12-2

**HEAVY WINTER-LAYING PURE-BRED BARRED** Rock hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50. F. Bartlett, Botha, Alta. 13-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WELL MA**tured, \$2.50 each. O. Sorsdahl, Goodwater, Sask. 13-2

**IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$5.00. Harry Martin, 10235 119 Street, Edmonton, Alta. 12-3

**FOR QUICK SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED** Rock cockerels, laying strain, \$2.50; pair, \$4.00. J. Mackenzie, Lashburn, Sask. 12-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM PARKS'** laying strain, \$5.00. Mrs. E. D. Morse, Starbuck, Man. 12-2

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** farm raised, some ten pounds, inspected by poultry inspector, \$4.50. Mrs. Hurley, Delisle, Sask. 12-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** winter laying strain, early hatch, \$2.50 each. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 9-5

**"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** from good winter layers, \$5.00; two for \$9.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 11-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FINE LARGE** birds, \$2.50. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 11-4

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$2.50 each. M. D. Sharp, Bashaw, Alta. 9-5

## Minoras

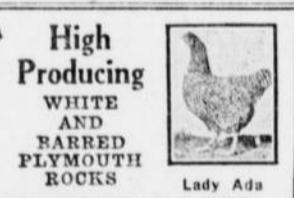
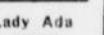
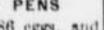
**PURE-BRED BLACK MINORAS—COCKERELS,** hens, pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per setting. D. L. Calver, Dubuque, Sask. 12-5

**ROSE COMB BLACK MINORAS COCKERELS,** \$2.50 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per setting. Wilfrid Osborne, Birnle, Man. 9-6

**FOR SALE—BLACK MINORAS COCKERELS,** single comb, large type, strong, vigorous birds, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. H. Wills, Sidney, Man. 11-4

**BLACK MINORAS COCKERELS, \$2.50.** James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 12-2

## Plymouth Rocks

**Lady Altarats**  **High Producing**  **WHITE AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  **Lady Ada**  **MALE BIRDS HEADING 1922 PENS**

White Rocks: Sons of Lady Maude, 286 eggs, and Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Altarats, 301 eggs). Barred Rocks: Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs. Bred to selected, high-producing females.

**Hatching Eggs, \$5.00 for 15; 30 for \$8.00.**

Grade B Quality—Pens headed by males from 200-egg producing stock, \$2.50 for 15. 30 for \$4.00.

**H. HIGGINBOTHAM, CALGARY, ALTA.** Book Orders Now to Avoid Disappointment

**FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** cockerels, light and dark, John Pringle strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; four Assinibola and Brandon prize winners at \$7.50 each. Eggs for hatching, from above strain, light and dark matings, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 30. Can spare a few settings from my second prize, 1921, Brandon, pen after April 15, price \$5.00 per setting. Bob Carter, Assinibola, Sask.

**CASWELL'S IMPERIAL ARISTOCRATS.** Barred Rocks, exhibition prize winners, also second, Saskatoon provincial egg laying, all American breeds competing; 100 strong, vigorous cockerels. Eggs in season. Write for free circular. R. W. Caswell, 905 Ave. A, Saskatoon. 13-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HEALTHY AND** robust, farm raised, barring good, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.50. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleno, Alta. 8-6

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, bred from show stock, Carruthers' strain, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask. 11-4

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST STOCK,** \$2.00. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-7

## What's the Difference Between Poultry and Seed Grain?

There is no difference when it comes to selling either through classified ads. in The Guide. In both cases you get more orders than you can fill.

"Please withdraw my ad.—White Wyandotte Cockerels for sale—from your paper, as my birds are all sold and orders still coming in."—L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

"Please withdraw my ad. from your paper as Kubanks Wheat is all sold."—J. Hulme, Cameron, Man.

We Did It For Them—We Can Do It For You

Send in your Poultry and Seed Grain ads. to The Guide. For instructions see top of first classified page.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

## The Grain Growers' Guide

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—IMPROVE YOUR** poultry by genuine laying-strain stock. Sturdy cockerels, \$2.50 each. Rev. E. Lund, Lauder, Man. 12-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—FROM MARTIN'S** best pens, Regal-Dorens. Hens, pullets, cockerels, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Eggs, \$2.50 setting. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 12-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN** Guild's strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs in season. R. H. Preble, Tugasse, Sask. 13-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—WINNERS EXHIBITION** and government laying contests, \$3.00 setting. Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton. 13-3

## MACHINERY

## TO TROUBLE

**M.**  
Common PRACTICAL in the Standard. Tractors and Automobiles. Magneto are manufactured parts for all makes of Magneto. Starters and Generators in Winnipeg, and maintain an up-to-date shop for overhauling same. We can give you PROMPT Service and SAVE you money.

**AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC LIMITED**  
291 EDMONTON ST. WINNIPEG

**SELLING**—J. I. CASE THREE-FURROW SELF-lift tractor gang plow, two additional breaker bottoms, never used; about 100 acres of stubble all plow has ever done; inside and in good condition; extra shears. Price \$185 cash, or \$200 half cash, balance Nov. 1, 1922. Frank G. Moffet, Weyburn, Sask.

**THE MUNICIPALITY OF STE. ANNE, MAN.** has for sale 60-90 Twin City engine, 12-foot blade Adams grader, also quantity of tools; whole in first-class condition and can be inspected at Municipal Hall, Ste. Anne, and bids left with G. Y. LaRue, secy-treas. 12-2

**SELLING**—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, 1919 model, mud lugs and steering device; Massey Harris engine gang, three bottoms, stubble and breaker; 600-pound three-furrow packer; Hauser improved brush cutter, seven feet wide. All in good condition. \$1,500. Albert Reid, Artland, Sask. 10-4

**FOR SALE**—ONE HOOISER PRESS DRILL, 20-run, seeded only 18 acres, \$150; one Imperial gas pump, used one year, paint scorched, large tank, \$200; 12 spring wagon seats at \$3.00 each. Wm. Klinck, Jenner, Alta. 13-4

**CASE 110 ENGINE, A1 CONDITION**: Cockshutt plows, ten bottoms, breaker and stubble. Price \$3,000. Will accept 320 acres of breaking at \$1,600 part pay. Joseph Kennedy, Creelman, Sask. 13-2

**FOR SALE**—LACROSSE ENGINE PLOW, FOUR-furrow; Oliver Fordson plow, two-furrow, with breaking bottoms. Alex. McMillan, Juniper, Sask. 13-4

**FOR SALE**—OLIVER ENGINE GANG PLOW, four-furrow, both bottoms, convertible into three-bottom, \$150; good as new. F. L. Nicol, Sidewood, Sask. 11-5

**SELLING**—BRAND NEW THREE-FURROW P. & O. tractor plow and 8-16 Mogul tractor, in perfect running order, for \$350. Fred Hillman, Portage la Prairie, Man. 11-3

**BARGAINS**—THREE-BOTTOM DEERE TRACTOR plow, perfect condition; extra shares; 48-inchension rims; set angle lugs; tractor radiator, h fan. Ernest Symons, Wapella, Sask. 11-5

**15-27 TRACTOR, BELL SEPARATOR**, bottom plows; like new; used two seasons. \$9. Bargain. E. Cheyler, 452 Main, Winkler, Man. 11-4

**LEVER MARROWS, FOUR-SEG**—ndition, \$20; six-furrow Cockshutt Trade for hay or oats. Box 12-5

**DRY SELF-GUIDE FIVE-** 14, and three breaking shears, engine plow; four-furrow John Box 351, Morthach, Sask. 12-3

**—16-WHEEL SUB-SURFACE COCK-** ind packer, first-class condition, \$50; also 4½-inch well casing, finest grade, never 35. Robert Hall, Wapella, Sask. 12-2

**EVERY SIX-BOTTOM ENGINE GANG, ROLL-** ing coulters, breaker bottoms, perfect condition, broke 15 acres. Cash or terms. E. E. Breckinridge, Virden, Sask. 12-2

**WILL SELL, CHEAP, OR TRADE**—WELL machine, 150 feet rods; land packer; Hamilton power-lift plows; double disc drill; engine disc. J. M. Craig, Congress, Sask. 12-2

**SELLING**—COCKSHUTT 24-INCH JUMBO breaker, ten-foot double engine disc, five-furrow Independent power-lift plow. Elmer Lockhart, Lidstone, Man. 13-2

**CASE 10-20, THREE-BOTTOM JOHN DEERE** plow, breaker bottoms, plowed 150 acres. Murrell, 515 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 13-4

**FOR SALE**—WATERLOO STEAM ENGINE, Oliver eight-gang plow; good condition. Cheap for cash. Davis and Davidson, Neepawa, Man. 12-3

**FOR SALE**—FOUR-BOTTOM P. & O. ENGINE disc plow, in good condition, \$90. T. Williams, Richele, Sask. 12-2

**SELLING**—RUMELY STEAM RIG. WILL take part in young stock. Box 8, Lily Plain, Sask. 12-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE**—FOUR-furrow Old Abe engine gang. Cheap. Chris. Clausen, Rumsey, Alta. 12-3

**SELLING**—FOUR-FURROW LACROSSE ENGINE gang, good for any land, only slightly used. Wm. Zinger, Swan River, Man. 12-2

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK**—12-20 E. B. tractor, in good running order. G. H. Wilson, Wistow, Sask. 11-6

**SELLING**—14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, NEW. Take horses and cash. Box 121, Milestone, Sask. 11-4

**FOR SALE**—10-20 MOGUL PLOWING AND threshing outfit, complete. Easy terms. Chas. Davenport, Rockhaven, Sask. 11-3

**FOR SALE**—CASE 65 H.P. STEAM PLOWS and threshing outfit, A1 condition. Box 25 Plaport, Rockhaven, Sask. 13-3

**SELLING**—EIGHT-FURROW P. & O. ENGINE gang, good for any land, only slightly used. R. Nyberg, Amisk, Alta. 13-3

**SELLING**—22-HORSE SAWYER-MASSEY steamer, good condition, \$800; terms. Box 430, Minnedosa, Man. 13-2

**SELLING**—CLEVELAND TRACTOR AND LACROSSE plow, kept inside, splendid condition, \$500 complete. Box 35, Stanmore, Alta. 13-2

**FOR SALE**—SIX-FRAME RUMELY ENGINE gang with four stubble and breaker bottoms, \$350. H. Cross, Kincaid, Sask. 13-3

**SELLING**—THREE-FURROW COCKSHUTT tractor plow, guaranteed in good order. Price \$110. W. R. Harries, Routhwaite, Man. 13-3

**SELLING**—CHEAP, CASE 30-60 KEROSENE tractor, in A1 condition. W. West, Metisgow, Alta. 13-4

**I WANT TO BUY STEAM TRACTOR**. STATE price and how long used, also steam pressure. A. Benson, Warburg, Alta. 13-4

**SELLING**—HERCULES STUMP PULLER, 185 feet steel cable. Mrs. J. F. Burginer, Strome, Alta. 13-4

**FOR SALE**—EIGHT-FURROW OLIVER ENGINE gang break pin standards, \$250. D. W. Higgs, Dunure, Man. 13-3

**SELLING**—HAMILTON THREE-FURROW ENGINE plow, Allenback Bros., Denzill, Sask. 13-2

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**SELLING**—POTATOES, WILLOW POSTS, seed and feed oats; cordwood; upland, timothy hay. Prices on application. Secretary, Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Assn. Ltd., Leduc, Alta. 11-6

**WANTED**—VEHICLE SUITABLE AS CONveyance for pupils of consolidated school. Reply, giving full particulars re capacity, condition and price, to M. Peacock, Dorion, Ont. 12-2

**HOW TO TAKE WHEAT OUT OF RYE FOR** seed, instructions \$2.00. Also Jersey bull, eight months old. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 12-2

**SELL, DISCOUNT**—LLANO CO-OPERATIVE colony stock, Louisiana. A. W. Goodwin, Battleford, Sask. 9-5

**FOR SALE**—OVERLAND CAR, MODEL 90, 1918, all in first-class running condition, \$775 cash. David Balman, Moline, Man. 13-3

## Situations

**EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY** \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards; no canvassing; we instruct you and supply you with work. Write, Brennan Show Card System Limited, 50 Currie Bldg., 269 College St., Toronto. 10-4

**NTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS** for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, yards, gardens, etc. Start now. Illustrated booklet sent free. Address, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 13-4

**GAS ENGINEER WANTS POSITION ON FARM.** State wages per month. Titan 10-20 preferred. Howard Sheane, Willen, Man. 13-4

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**FOR SALE**—TWO CARS FIRST-CLASS TIMothy hay, one car good second grade. What offers? John J. Alpaugh, Leduc, Alta. 11-5

**SELLING**—MIDLAND HAY, \$7.00 TON. B. I. Sigvaldson, Arborg, Man. 13-4

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**EVERGREENS AND BUSHES**—ONE OF THE hardest trees for the prairie. The experimental farms and nurseries all recommend evergreens. We have a plan that schools may obtain trees free. Make your homes beautiful at reasonable prices. Write for prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 13-4

**FOR SALE**—EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$5.00. Improved Dunlop strawberries, dozen, 60 cents. Raspberries, dozen, 70 cents. German Iris, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00. All postpaid. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 11-5

**GOOD THINGS FOR PRAIRIE PLANTINGS**—Northermost varieties fruits, flowers, ornamentals. Catalog, W. J. Boughey, Valley River, Man. 13-4

**DAKOTA STRAWBERRY ROOTS, HARDEST** variety, 65 cents dozen, postpaid. John F. Allan, Naseby, Sask. 13-4

**SKOOKUM FRUIT TREES, BERRY BUSHES,** strawberry plants, general nursery stock. Reduced prices. Munson's, Chilliwack, B.C. 11-3

**ACCLIMATIZED SENATOR DUNLOP STRAW-** berry plants, \$2.50 per 100, delivered. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 12-6

## Honey, Syrup, Etc.

**GOLDENROD HONEY, GOOD FLAVOR, RICH** and thick, crate of one 60-pound tin, net weight, \$7.00; crate of two tins, \$15. Few crates six ten-pound pails of clover honey, \$11.50. F.O.B. Thedford, Ontario. Money with order or c.o.d. Bumford and Frats. 10-5

**MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED PURE, \$1.00** per crate of six gallons, about 75 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto, Ont. 11-6

**PURE MAPLE SYRUP, \$2.00 CRATE TEN ONE-** gallon cans, imperial measure. Robert Gillepie, Abbotsford, Que. 11-5

**PURE CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE-POUND** lithographed tins, 12 tins, per crate, ten dollars. Peter Leonard, Hagersville, Ont. 12-2

## Lumber, Fence Posts, Etc.

**BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE,** \$4.00; poplar, \$3.00; or write for prices f.o.b. your station. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 11-4

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—SEVEN FEET THREE** inches up, 11½ cents; eight feet five inches up, 15 cents; f.o.b. Gunne, Ont. Waldhof Farmers Co-op. Club Ltd., Waldhof, Ont. 11-3

**FIREWOOD—DRY, SOUND POPLAR CORD-** wood, loaded on car Tofield, \$3.50 cord. None cheaper anywhere. R. W. Pincott, Tofield, Alta. 12-3

**GET MY PRICES CEDAR FENCE POSTS,** round or split; also poles and piling. H. Newcomen, Lardo, B.C. 2-16

**CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED** prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 12-3

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**IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN REGINA** and Humboldt, Sask. Box 392, Humboldt, Sask. 12-2

**JOHN BRACKEN**, President Manitoba Agricultural College, gave you

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Heaviest Yielding, Earliest Maturing, Hardest Variety Known

Arctic Sweet Clover will give you a fodder crop (one of the most valuable in this country), a hay crop (18 inches to 36 inches the first year), two crops the second year of choice pasture (will withstand drought), a seed crop (average about 500 pounds per acre). It is also a good soil improver.



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The seed The Guide offers you was produced on President Bracken's farm at Tesser, Sask., and was grown under his own supervision. It is an extra choice sample, is tested for germination, and is subject to registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. With every Guide shipment goes complete instructions on soil preparation, seeding, harvesting, threshing and cleaning methods.

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Six pounds seeds one-half acre for pasture, two acres for seed; 24 pounds seeds two acres for pasture, eight acres for seed; and 60 pounds seeds five acres for pasture, 20 acres for seed.

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SELLING—320 ACRES, 100 CULTIVATED, balance good farm land, 2½ miles from Frobisher, Sask. H. Knudson, Irma, Alta. 12-4

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